

U.S. Homosexuals Contest View That They Are Security Risks

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Sex and security. The combination has always been volatile, and the history and literature of spying are replete with tales of betrayal and blackmail resulting from romantic attachments. These days, like almost everything else, the subject has landed in the courts, but the issue being tested bears little relation to the popular image of a rakish male spy caught in a tryst with a female foreign agent. To the consternation of intelligence officials, the subject of the lawsuits is homosexuality and security, specifically the idea that the two are incompatible. In Washington, Los Angeles and San Francisco, homosexual men who worked directly or indirectly for the Central Intelligence Agency and lost security clearances when their sexual orientation became known have gone to court to challenge long-standing attitudes toward homosexuality. All the cases are still pending.

Their contention, stated in the Los Angeles complaint filed by John W. Green, an electrical engineer at the TRW Corp., who lost his clearance to work on intelligence projects, is simple: "There is no rational, legitimate or demonstrable relationship between homosexuality and a person's suitability to hold a security clearance." The CIA's position is equally plain: There is often a rational, legitimate and demonstrable relationship. "Foreign intelligence services," said an agency spokesman, Dale Peterson, "are known to target for cultivation and exploitation persons known or be-

lieved to be practicing adult homosexual behavior. There have been a significant number of espionage cases in which homosexual conduct has been a factor."

Mr. Peterson added that the CIA had no blanket prohibition against hiring homosexuals or giving them security clearances.

"Each case is reviewed on its merits," he said, declining to say whether the agency had ever retained an employee known to be homosexual.

The court cases have crystallized an issue that has long troubled intelligence forces. In 1980, the National Security Agency, which monitors worldwide communications and handles code-breaking for the government, routinely suspended the security clearance of a linguist who was discovered to be a homosexual.

Then the agency reinstated the clearance after the linguist promised to tell his family that he was a homosexual and vowed that he would not succumb to blackmail. The decision, made by Admiral Bobby R. Inman, then the NSA director, rocked the intelligence establishment.

The prevalent attitude among intelligence officials then, and one that has changed little since, is that homosexuality equals trouble.

As evidence, officials cite the Soviet spy ring in Britain led by Kim Philby that revolved, in part, around homosexual relationships.

In the United States, intelligence officials said that perhaps the most serious espionage case at the NSA involved two analysts who defected to the Soviet Union in 1960. The officials said both were believed to be homosexual.

"There was a time," an official said, "when we believed the great danger posed by homosexuals was the threat of blackmail. I think as attitudes about homosexuality have changed, and their behavior has become more open and acceptable, the blackmail threat has receded somewhat."

"A primary concern now is that homosexuals often seek sex in questionable places and with unknown partners, possibly jeopardizing their own safety and our security."

In the case of Mr. Green, for example, the CIA's director of security, William R. Kotish, in rejecting an appeal for reinstatement of his security clearance in 1982, wrote him: "You stated that for a six- to eight-month period, you had sexual relationships with a different man about once a week, usually meeting these various partners at Los Angeles discos."

Mr. Kotish also cited "two incidents of sexual activity with other males, one involving a foreign national," that "took place while you were on a business trip to a sensitive facility abroad."

Mr. Green's response, as presented by his attorneys in court documents, was that he had worked without incident for nearly 10 years on classified contracts at TRW and that he "is not embarrassed or ashamed about his homosexuality."

To the charge that he failed to inform either TRW or the CIA that he was a homosexual, Mr. Green said that he had reported his membership in the largest homosexual ski club in Los Angeles and had discussed his homosexuality with colleagues at work.

In the Washington case, a CIA electronics technician was dismissed after an internal investigation concluded that "the circumstances of his homosexuality" posed a security threat. The man, who filed suit in 1982 as "John Doe" because CIA regulations require that employees not publicly disclose their work, asked to be reinstated on the ground that his dismissal violated normal agency termination procedures.

Last week Richard L. Gayer, an electrical engineer at the GTE Sylvania Corp. in Mountain View, California, sued the CIA in San Francisco, charging that he had failed to receive a security clearance to work on a classified project. Mr. Gayer, who has been an activist for homosexual rights, said he had assumed that the CIA was responsible for the problem.

"They are simply tied to the past," he said. "They assume that gays are going to part with secrets at the slightest pressure and that as a class, we care less about the welfare and safety of the nation. That's simply not true."

Franklin E. Kameny, a Washington resident who advises homosexuals about security clearance issues, called the CIA "nasty and hysterical" on the question.

Mr. Kameny said: "Here in 1984 they are operating on the basis of notions unchanged since 1954. Their minds seemed hermetically sealed."

Mr. Kameny said that the intelligence agencies, along with the military services, were the main holdouts against homosexuality.

"In most cases among defense contractors involving sensitive weapons projects," he said, "gays can keep their security clearances unless there are aggravating circumstances. The policies of the intelligence agencies are set by intellectual Neanderthals."

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Astronauts Rehearse for Shuttle

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP) — Five astronauts undertook final practices and flight reviews Thursday for the 10th flight of the U.S. space shuttle, scheduled for Friday morning. The mission is to feature man's first tetherless space walk and the first flight ever of a U.S. Army officer, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Stewart. Weather forecasters said conditions should be ideal, with clear skies, at the planned 8 A.M. liftoff. The test director, Stan Gross, said the countdown was among the smoothest yet for a manned flight, with only a few minor technical problems reported.

Chile Refuses to Expel Former Nazi

SANTIAGO (AP) — The Chilean Foreign Ministry has rejected an Israeli request to expel Walter Rauff, a former Nazi officer, so he can stand trial in Israel on murder charges in connection with the deaths of thousands of Jews in World War II. David Kimche, director general of Israel's Foreign Ministry, said that he made a 24-hour visit to Santiago on Wednesday to explain that Mr. Rauff "is one of the worst living war criminals in the West and we believe he should be expelled."

South Africa Holds 3 on Spy Charges

CAPE TOWN (Reuters) — South Africa is holding three persons, one of them a member of its Defense Force, on espionage charges, a spokesman for the Minister of Police and Prisons, Louis Le Grange, said Thursday.

The defense minister, General Magnus Malan, told Parliament on Wednesday that a member of the Defense Force had been exposed as a spy, one month after Dieter Felix Gerhart, a high-ranking naval officer, was given a life sentence for acting as a Soviet agent.

The spokesman said the Defense Force member involved in the latest case was a national serviceman but declined to give further details. General Malan said he could give no details of the latest espionage activities nor the identity of the alleged spy.

Cheysson Urges Mutual Chad Pullout

NDJAMENA, Chad (AP) — External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson of France called Thursday for a mutual withdrawal of French and Libyan troops from Chad, and Chadian officials denied Libyan reports of a recent rebel victory. "The day that Libyan troops pull out of Chad, not a day will pass before we withdraw," Mr. Cheysson said after meeting with President Hissène Habré.

Earlier, the official Libyan news agency, JANA, quoting the rebel radio station in northern Chad, reported that 354 government troops and four French soldiers were killed in a rebel counterattack in eastern Chad, near Tokou. It gave no date for the battle, and both the French Defense Ministry in Paris and the Chad Information Ministry "categorically" denied the claim.

Polish Government Assails Walesa

WARSAW (UPI) — The Polish government denounced the Solidarity union leader, Lech Walesa, on Thursday as a corrupt and lazy publicity-seeker. The criticism was made in an open letter published nationwide. In the sharpest and most detailed personal attack against Mr. Walesa since he rose to prominence three years ago, the union leader was accused of repeatedly violating Polish law and making himself a millionaire at the expense of the workers he represented. The letter, from an employee in Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski's office, was published in the state-controlled press.

The letter said that Mr. Walesa was portraying himself as a victim of official harassment to win public sympathy. It condemned his meetings with underground leaders and "statements contrary to the interests of the state," and hinted that he might eventually be prosecuted. In Gdansk, Mr. Walesa's wife, Danuta, confirmed that he had received the 19-page letter Wednesday.

200,000 in Spain Protest Job Losses

MADRID (Reuters) — At least two people were hurt in clashes with police Thursday as about 200,000 workers staged a day of strikes and marches across Spain to protest industry job losses, union officials said. The Communist-led Workers' Commissions union, which spearheaded the strikes in shipyards and ports, described them as the biggest protest to date against plans by the Socialist government to regenerate inefficient and outmoded industry.

Prime Minister Felipe González's government, which took office 14 months ago with a mandate to modernize Spain, argues that an overhaul of industry, put off by its predecessors to avoid political instability, cannot be delayed any longer.

Britain, Argentina Hold Secret Talks

LONDON (AP) — Britain and Argentina have been conducting secret talks about the future of the Falkland Islands for nearly two months, the British Foreign Office disclosed Thursday night. A spokesman said that the talks, conducted through Swiss and Brazilian intermediaries, have covered all issues except sovereignty. The spokesman said that the Foreign Office had put forward "specific ideas" for normalizing relations between the two countries. Britain and Argentina fought a brief war for the South Atlantic islands in 1982, which ended with the Argentine invading troops surrendering and being sent home by a British task force. Argentina, whose military leaders turned over power to an elected civilian government in December, has claimed the islands for more than 150 years.

Israel Orders Arab Campus Closed

TEL AVIV (NYT) — The Israeli military authorities on Thursday night ordered the main campus of Bir Zeit University closed for three months.

The army spokesman's office said the closure of the largest Arab university in the Israeli-occupied West Bank was punishment for violent disturbances and grave violations of public order Tuesday. The university was informed that academic life could continue on a new campus about half a mile (less than a kilometer) from the center of Bir Zeit.

A university spokesman said Tuesday's demonstration protesting the killing of an Arab youth in a Nablus demonstration and an alleged plot to attack the al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem had not been violent. The army statement said 400 students had gathered on the campus, paralyzed studies, raised flags of the Palestine Liberation Organization and rushed into nearby streets where they erected roadblocks and set fire to automobiles.

London Times Workers End Strike

LONDON (AP) — Striking newspaper workers agreed to return to work Thursday, enabling The Times of London and its sister paper The Sunday Times to reappear after a seven-day stoppage.

The decision by the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades union came too late to allow publication of Friday's issue, but Arthur Brittenhead, director of corporate relations, said the paper would appear Saturday and The Sunday Times the next day. He said the shutdown cost £2 million (\$2.8 million).

The workers walked off the job in protest over the appointment of a photo sales manager as librarian and the assignment of the previous librarian to other duties in the archives. Mr. Brittenhead said it was agreed with the union that the two appointees would remain in the jobs assigned by the company, and that there would be further talks in three months.

For the Record

A sniffling, wriggling groundhog emerged from his burrow in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, at dawn Thursday and saw his shadow, thus predicting another six weeks of winter for the United States, according to folklore. It was the 92nd time in 97 years that local groundhogs had predicted continuing winters. (AP)

A Mobile, Alabama, judge ordered Thursday the execution of a Ku Klux Klan member, Henry Francis Hays, 29, for murdering Michael Donald, 19, a black man, in 1981 and hanging his body from a tree "to show Klan strength in Alabama." (AP)

Roman Catholic Church authorities in Paris announced Thursday the return of a revered tunic apparently stolen by a leftist guerrilla group to raise money for the outlawed Polish union Solidarity. The tunic, which some believers say was worn by Christ shortly before his death, was returned "in good condition" this week to the Basilica of Saint Denis near Paris, a priest said. (UPI)

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher arrived in Budapest on Thursday on a three-day official visit. The visit is her first to a Warsaw Pact country and the first by any British head of government to Hungary. (UPI)

Kiessling Issue May Be Difficult to Brush Away

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

BONN — West German television on Wednesday night showed artists putting the final brush to a cartoon of Chancellor Helmut Kohl sweeping a mountain of dirt under a rug.

In more polite form, editorials in many newspapers Thursday morning echoed the theme that the chancellor had stayed a government crisis for the time being but that he had raised new questions when he chose to retain Defense Minister Manfred Wörner while reinstating

General Günter Kiessling, whom Mr. Wörner had fired as a security risk in December.

Several papers pointed out what they considered the fragility of the "agreed settlement" between the minister and the general that Mr. Kohl had brought about.

The prestigious Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, which supports the government, noted that the parliamentary commission investigating the case would continue its meetings and "is certain to open the Pandora's box again."

Die Welt, equally pro-govern-

ment, called Mr. Kohl's compromise a "temporary solution" that was not likely to have "the cleansing effect that one would expect from a rational resolution of a scandal."

Die Welt predicted that "heads will roll" in the Defense Ministry and in military intelligence, which Mr. Wörner blamed for having fed him allegations of General Kiessling's homosexual tendencies that could not be substantiated.

Mr. Wörner, in two television interviews, conceded that the affair may have undermined some of the confidence that military officers and soldiers had in him, and he vowed to make it his first priority to restore this confidence where it has suffered.

That is a delicate issue in West Germany. Politicians and commentators have expressed fears about the impact of the case on the morale and the standing of the Bundeswehr, the armed forces.

The Bundeswehr, unlike West Germany's political institutions, reflects a limitation in the country's sovereignty.

"Even in peacetime all major units of the army field forces are assigned to NATO, and in times of tension or defense emergency they come under NATO operational command," says a government booklet, "Facts About Germany." It adds that the Bundeswehr "has neither strategic offensive weapons

nor nuclear, chemical or biological warheads or agents."

General Kiessling's position as one of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's two deputy supreme commanders has been described in the press as a job without responsibility that provides a few hours of routine work a week, while the other deputy commander, a position that is always held by a Briton, has real responsibilities.

The West Germans are aware of the limitations of the armed forces, and for some it is chafing. But many also remember the old days of German militarism.

General Kiessling came under criticism when he demanded that Mr. Wörner stop accusing him and accept his "word of honor" as an officer. Historians said that the word-of-honor concept died with the Prussian officers' class and that special honor courts for officers were abolished by the Weimar Republic.

A retired general who upbraided Mr. Wörner in a newspaper article for not accepting General Kiessling's word of honor was strongly criticized by a retired admiral in another newspaper.

In the public debate here, some have said that the issue of homosexuality in the armed forces has been sensationalized, as it has been on other occasions, as a result of the Defense Ministry's charges against General Kiessling.

Attempts to make the society



General Günter Kiessling after his reinstatement.

more liberal and more open to minorities of all kinds have been set back, those critics say. Several editors hinted Thursday that General Kiessling's personal position may remain ambiguous despite his rehabilitation.

The Süddeutsche Zeitung of Munich, which is often critical of the government, called the settlement a manipulation that "gives General Kiessling only the outward appearance of rehabilitation."

It added that "the general is being honored only because Wörner had to be maintained in his post."

The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, much less sympathetic to the general, again raised the question of why he agreed to an honorable discharge last fall in an agreement that was later rescinded even though he knew the charges against him.

U.S. Rejects Concessions To Soviet in Arms Talks

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Edward L. Rowley, the chief U.S. negotiator in the suspended talks with the Soviet Union on reducing long-range nuclear weapons, said Thursday that Washington would not offer concessions to persuade Moscow to resume discussions.

"It's wrong to offer them a concession to come back," Mr. Rowley said at a Pentagon briefing.

"The onus is on them" to fix a date for more discussion since Soviet officials were responsible for the breakdown in the talks late last year, he said. Moscow suspended the negotiations after Washington began deploying new medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

The U.S. negotiator said it was his "gut feeling" that Soviet military experts saw the advantages of reaching an agreement with the United States but have to convince other Kremlin officials.

One incentive, Mr. Rowley said, is that U.S. submarines eventually will be capable of destroying the land-based missiles that represent about 70 percent of the Soviet nuclear arsenal.

Moreover, he said, "fundamentally, they would like to avoid the risk of nuclear war."

Before the breakdown in negotiations, Mr. Rowley proposed a modified U.S. plan that would trade off U.S. advantages in some strategic weapons for Soviet leads in others. He said that offered the best basis for reaching an agreement.

"I think it's in their interest to come back," Mr. Rowley said. "We have more to offer them than they have in the negotiations so far."

Although Mr. Rowley said he was not "wildly optimistic" that the Russians would return to the talks, he was convinced there was a basis for a settlement.

He also rejected suggestions that the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, or START, be merged with negotiations on U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range nuclear forces.

Advocates of a merger contend that would improve prospects for a trade-off because U.S. and Soviet missiles in Europe would be under discussion along with the two sides' intermediate-range missiles, bombers and submarines.

Rebels Fight Lebanese Army In Battles Around Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)

agree, however, that four basic battles were under way.

The biggest fight appeared to be in south Beirut, where the Lebanese Army was engaged in a tank and artillery duel with Shiite Muslim militia. The Shiites control several southern neighborhoods around Beirut International Air-

port and are linked with their Druze allies in the mountains through a 1.5-mile-wide strip of land running from Beirut's southern suburbs through the village of Shweifat and up into the Chuf.

The second battle pitted Lebanese Army units dug into the village of Souk al-Gharb, controlling the ridge overlooking Beirut from the east, against Syrian-backed Druze militiamen entrenched in Chuf villages a few hundred yards away.

Christian Phalangist radio said the Lebanese Army knocked out four Druze tanks advancing on army positions, but a spokesman for the Druze Progressive Socialist Party denied this report.

The army and the Druze also traded artillery on another front south of Beirut.

The fourth front was about seven miles south of Beirut in the Kharrub hills running along the coast, where Christian Phalangist militiamen exchanged artillery salvos with Druze gunners as part of a long-standing battle for control of the region.

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BRIEFS

Rehearse for Shuttle

WASHINGTON — Five astronauts will rehearse for the 15th flight of the space shuttle Challenger on Monday morning. The mission is the first of a series of flights that will test the shuttle's ability to perform in the harsh environment of space.

Expel Former N

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's top economic adviser said Thursday that the United States could not wait another year to deal with the budget deficit. He said the administration is prepared to see its own budget — including military spending — trimmed.

3 on Spy Charge

WASHINGTON — Three men were charged with spying for the Soviet Union in a case that could lead to the execution of one of them. The charges were announced by the Soviet government.

Mutual Chad Pull

WASHINGTON — The United States and France have agreed to pull their troops out of Chad. The decision was announced by the two countries' defense ministers.

Assails Wales

WASHINGTON — A group of people have assailed the Welsh government for its handling of a recent crisis. The group said the government had acted irresponsibly.

ina Hold Secret

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government is holding a secret meeting to discuss the situation in Iran. The meeting is being held in a secure location.

rab Campus Close

WASHINGTON — A group of people have closed a campus in a protest against a recent decision. The group said the decision was unfair.

Workers End Str

WASHINGTON — Workers have ended a strike after a recent agreement was reached. The agreement was signed by the workers' union and the employer.

Feldstein Says Deficits Demand Overall Cut In Spending This Year

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's top economic adviser said Thursday that the United States could not wait another year to deal with the budget deficit. He said the administration is prepared to see its own budget — including military spending — trimmed.

Both David A. Stockman, the director of the budget, and Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said Thursday that the president would be willing to consider less military spending.

Mr. Stockman said that Mr. Reagan's request for the military was not "chiseled in stone." Mr. Regan said before the Senate Finance Committee that "we're willing to discuss" changes in the defense budget.

But Larry M. Speakes, Mr. Reagan's spokesman, maintained that the president's budget request was "realistic."

"We think it can be achieved," he said.

He added that Mr. Reagan was "willing to go into negotiations," but would not do anything "at the



Martin S. Feldstein

day. The proposal, for the 1985 fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, projects a deficit of \$180.4 billion.

Mr. Feldstein, who last year drew a White House rebuke for his warnings on the economic impact of high budget deficits, repeated his concern about the effect of the deficit.

"I don't think we can wait a year to deal seriously with the deficits," he said Thursday. "I think what is very important is to reassure financial markets, business investors that we are going to deal with the deficits."

He added that without confidence from the business community, "I think there is something to worry about. I think interest rates and the dollar will stay abnormally high."

(AP, UPI)

U.S. May Destroy Grain Contaminated by EDB, Weighs Fumigant Ban

By Cass Peterson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Contamination of the U.S. grain supply with ethylene dibromide, a cancer-causing chemical, is so serious that the Environmental Protection Agency has decided to recommend measures that could require the destruction of some corn and wheat.

The grains are treated with ethylene dibromide, or EDB, to prevent insect damage in storage. According to sources, William D. Ruckelshaus, the EPA administrator, will recommend standards for acceptable residues in grains and grain-based food products that could require the destruction of up to 8 percent of U.S. corn, 2 percent of wheat and as much as 13 percent of the grain-based foods on U.S. grocery shelves.

The standards will vary according to how much processing the grain has undergone. Ethylene dibromide dissipates by as much as 85 percent at each processing step, according to scientists.

It was unclear if Mr. Ruckelshaus had decided to ban immediately all uses of the chemical as a fumigant, as environmental groups and some members of Congress have urged.

But even a phased-in ban on EDB as a fumigant for fruit could have severe repercussions in the Caribbean.

U.S. embassies in five Central American and Caribbean countries have warned the administration that U.S. development efforts in the region could be undermined if the government bans the chemical.

The fear, according to EPA and State Department officials, is that strong action on ethylene dibromide could set back President Ronald Reagan's Caribbean Basin Initiative. Under this plan, the United States has committed millions of dollars in financial aid and granted duty-free access for virtually all the region's exports.

One of the most important Central American exports is tropical fruit, such as mangoes and papayas, which by law must be fumigated before entering the United States. Ethylene dibromide is the most popular fumigant.

Many Caribbean countries have been erecting fumigation chambers, in some cases with U.S. financial help, preparing for an increase in exports.

Some major buyers of U.S. grain and citrus have expressed concern

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Flight schedule is always subject to last minute changes. Check before you call.

Panel Cautions on Ultrasound Test

By Marlene Cimons
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A government-sponsored panel studying the risks of ultrasound screening during pregnancy is expected to recommend next week that the test not be administered routinely because its safety has not been proved.

In a draft report to be discussed at a conference here next week, the 14-member task force organized by the National Institutes of Health concluded, after a yearlong study of available scientific data, that the test's "lack of risk is only assumed rather than clearly demonstrated."

Tests have indicated that ultrasound may cause cell damage or affect prenatal growth. "We could find no evidence to justify the recommendation that every pregnancy be screened by ultrasound," the panel's chairman, Dr. Fredric Frigoletto, professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Harvard University Medical School, said.

Dr. Frigoletto added, however, that the panel would recommend that ultrasound continue to be used when it is needed to make a diagnosis.

The information ultrasound provides in such cases "far outweighs any evidence of a risk," he said, and women whose doctors recommend the procedure for medical reasons "should be confident" in undergoing it.

But he added: "In the face of even a theoretical risk, where there is no benefit, then the theoretical risk cannot be justified."

The panel estimated that one-third to half of all pregnant American women receive an ultrasound evaluation during their pregnancies and that many doctors have begun to use the technique routinely as a screening device.

In some countries, including Scotland, East and West Germany and Sweden, the use of ultrasound is widespread, according to the report.

The procedure, which employs high-frequency sound waves to produce an image of the fetus on a television screen, is used to determine fetal age and growth, detect abnormalities in the mother or the fetus, determine the position of the fetus in the uterus and recognize multiple pregnancies. It has generally been considered much safer than X-rays.

According to the report, long and intense exposure to ultrasound waves can cause cell damage, although this has not been demonstrated in humans. It also said that more than 35 published animal studies suggest that exposure to ultrasound in the uterus can affect prenatal growth.

The report described two human studies of the same group of children that linked ultrasound to low birth weight and dyslexia (impairment of reading ability), although the panel called the data "generally inadequate" because of flawed methodology.

CANDIDATES IN ICE — Emile Burch working in Concord, New Hampshire, this week, on a snow sculpture of a Democratic presidential candidate, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, while his portrait of President Ronald Reagan looks on. Unless there is a spell of warm weather, Mr. Burch hopes to sculpt all the major figures in the campaign before the New Hampshire primary, traditionally the first test of the candidates' strength.

Mr. Sasser said he feared that the Pentagon "may be trying to subvert the Congress" and said he planned to visit the region this weekend to determine whether the United States is building permanent facilities in Honduras. "We are going to query the military people very closely," he said. "I definitely think there will be hearings on this."

A Defense Department spokesman said Wednesday that "any facilities that have been built or improved in Honduras are a part of the Big Pine project."

Arafat Faces PLO Pressure To Restore Palestinian Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

such as the Egyptian visit without consulting them first.

In the hope of controlling Mr. Arafat, key Fatah leaders appear to have refused to go along with his immediate post-Tripoli plans to ram through the expulsions. Their tactic has been to preach the virtues of PLO unity.

It has become increasingly evident in recent weeks that they have forced Mr. Arafat to time-consuming efforts to patch up relations with the so-called "loyal opposition" — George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and Nayef Hawatmeh's Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Mr. Hawatmeh and Mr. Habash condemned the Syrians and their



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Bold Reagan Budget Ruled Out by Election

(Continued from Page 1)

and benefits were dismissed out of hand. Once in office, Mr. Reagan sought sharp reductions in welfare, Medicaid, food stamps, housing subsidies, job training, food stamps and myriad other programs benefiting the less well-to-do.

The question now is whether the Democrats can force Mr. Reagan

to be specific on what he has in mind on spending and taxes after this year's election.

The most explicit part of Mr. Reagan's long-term budget plans are in military spending. Yet in this area also, Mr. Reagan's intentions are ambiguous. The comments made Wednesday suggested strongly that the administration's proposal to increase military funding sharply next year was highly negotiable.

In face of Republican and Democratic protests that military spending is growing too fast, Mr. Stockman said Wednesday that "we're willing to talk about defense" as long as the end result does not "impair national security."

Last year, in the face of a much firmer insistence on the Pentagon budget, the Congress gave the administration less than what it wanted.

Administration officials began predicting that they would try a more conciliatory approach this year. But the end result is likely to be the same: only a modest increase in military spending.

Wednesday the Democrats seized principally on Mr. Reagan's military spending plans as the target of their criticism. They also made it clear that what the administration called a modest new "renewal" in domestic programs was unacceptable.

The Reagan budget boasts that,

Criticism On Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

without the backing of a "substantial majority" of congressional Democrats.

Mr. Wright's feisty and critical tone summed up the reaction Wednesday of most Democrats on Capitol Hill to the president's budget. The most common complaint was that the budget failed to include more drastic measures to reduce deficits, which are projected by the president at about \$180 billion for several years.

There were a few faint signals Wednesday that some progress might be possible on a bipartisan deficit-reduction package.

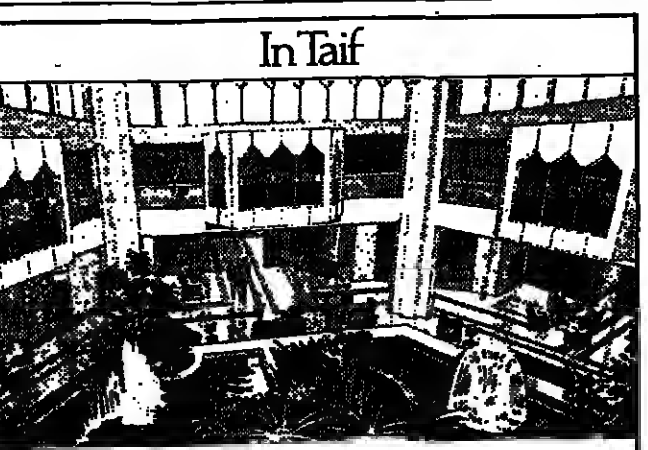
Representative Dan Rostenkowski, the Illinois Democrat who heads the Ways and Means Committee, said that "if the president is serious" he believed Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the House speaker, would be "agreeable." However, he said, "justifiably, they're both apprehensive."

The Democrats are still working out details of their deficit-reduction proposal, but one of the main elements will be a major slowdown in the growth of defense spending. The president's budget proposes a 13-percent increase after inflation, and lawmakers from both parties say the final rate could be under 5 percent.

"I honestly believe we can find \$30 billion to \$40 billion in the defense budget without any problem," said Mr. Rostenkowski. "That's where we're ultimately going to go."

Senate Republican leaders seemed to agree that the president's defense proposal was far out of line, and an aide to the leaders said that the spending level "will be solved fairly quickly."

The second prime element of the Democratic plan will be a set of tax increases aimed mainly at families earning more than \$50,000 a year.



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By Philip Taubman

That could increase already widespread opposition in Congress to expanding U.S. assistance to El Salvador to help the country deal with leftist guerrillas, the officials said.

Argentine Bill Would Curb Trials of Military

By Edward Schumacher

The passage virtually assures that the bill will become law. The Radicals hold a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, which approved a similar bill four weeks ago and must now approve several of government-sanctioned changes that the provincial parties had demanded.

Senator Vicente Saadi, head of



By Iain Guest

Niall MacDermot, secretary-general of the International Com-

Under the concept of universal

The Soviet Union is now the most vocal critic of the draft convention. Although the Russians accept the concept of universal jurisdiction, they came out strongly again this week against the proposal for an independent committee.

The Soviet Union is opposed to investigations in its territory.

United Press International

Policemen and soldiers with machine guns lined the streets as part of strict security measures for about 150 dignitaries attending the inauguration. Guests included U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz, President Raúl Alfonsín of Argen-

In his speech, Mr. Lusinchi, a member of the liberal Democratic Action Party, highlighted the many economic and social difficulties he inherited including a battered economy, 14-percent unemployment and worsening administrative corruption.



By William Branigin

Washington Post Service

But there has been no confirmation — and Western diplomats expressed skepticism — of a Khmer

The claim was made Tuesday in a broadcast by a Khmer Rouge radio station in southern China. It said a Khmer Rouge infantry unit

In its broadcast, the Khmer Rouge radio said a "special detachment" killed 50 Vietnamese troops and wounded 23 others in the attack on Siem Reap. It said the Vietnamese were "greatly alarmed" when the attack began with a barrage of shelling, and many fled to the south, east and west.

The Khmer Rouge said they burned 500 houses, military barracks, various government offices, an oil depot and stocks of arms and ammunition. The broadcast said the fire lasted all night.

Western diplomats and non-Communist resistance sources said the claims were probably exaggerated, but that it was likely the Khmer Rouge had attacked the town and withdrawn at night. They



said the Khmer Rouge were known to be active in the vicinity and were capable of such an attack.

Two weeks ago the Khmer Rouge said they captured the town of Kompong Thom in central Cam-

bodia for a night and released 25 prisoners from jail. That assertion also could not be confirmed, but diplomats said the Khmer Rouge were known to have some strength in that area, too.

The image shows a high-contrast, grainy black and white photograph of an open newspaper. The newspaper is laid flat, revealing two pages. On the left page, there is a large, dark, and somewhat indistinct image, possibly a photograph of a ship or a large object, with the headline "Up to 50 Reports of Killed in Attack on 2 British Ships" printed below it. The right page features the headline "Talks on June 29" and "From British Units Reported Landing At Pacific Coast". The newspaper's masthead, "Tribune", is visible at the top right. The overall quality of the image is poor, with significant noise and high contrast, making some details difficult to discern.

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Herald Tribune
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Andropov's Hold Seems Stronger Over the Party After His Latest Purges

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Despite his long illness, President Yuri V. Andropov appears to have strengthened his hold on the Communist Party through a purge of senior and middle-level officials.

An analysis of the published results of regional party elections held in December and January and previously announced personnel changes show that more than 20 percent of regional Communist Party secretaries have been replaced since Mr. Andropov took power 15 months ago.

Sources said that about one third of top party regional officials have been replaced during the election, a percentage that includes second and third secretaries in the oblasts, or regions.

These party chiefs are in effect the Kremlin's regional barons, wielding enormous power over each of the country's 150 administrative districts. Since Mr. Andropov took power, 34 of the 150 regional leaders have been replaced, 20 of them during the recent elections.

During the past 15 months, more

than one fifth of the members of the Soviet cabinet—or 19 out of 84—have been removed from their posts for various reasons.

Western analysts speculated that the purge may not have been radical enough and that it was slowed by Mr. Andropov's illness. In this view, the personnel changes could be qualified as a "partial success" for Mr. Andropov, whose economic policies are facing resistance within the party hierarchy.

East European diplomats, however, said that the scope of personnel turnover was significant precisely because of Mr. Andropov's illness and his long absence from public functions.

The Soviet leader, 69, was last seen in public in August, shortly before he left for vacation. He was hospitalized with an unspecified ailment sometime in October and is said to still be recuperating. Officials insist that his illness has not prevented him from running party and government business.

The purge of middle-level party and state officials has been much broader, according to sources. Thousands of managers and party secretaries who run the country's 36,000 industrial enterprises have been replaced in recent months.

At this level, hundreds of government officials in Moscow have been dismissed. The widest purge involved the Ministry of Interior, which controls the country's uniformed police, and the State Committee for External Economic Relations whose chairman, Yuri V. Savitsky, and a senior official, V.A. Pavlov, were executed recently on corruption charges.

Under Mr. Andropov's predecessor, Leonid I. Brezhnev, there were hardly any personnel changes, particularly involving those holding party positions. Regional party secretaries, for instance, appeared to hold their positions for life.

Mr. Andropov had not carried out changes at the top of the party hierarchy, although he had elevated a number of men to senior positions to fill vacancies.

Those who were elevated to the ruling Politburo under Mr. Andropov are Gaidar Aliyev, Vitaly I. Vorotnikov and Mikhail S. Solomentsev. Viktor M. Chebrikov, the chairman of the KGB, or secret police, and an aide to Mr. Andropov while he served as KGB chairman, was made an alternate member of the Politburo.

The Soviet leader has also brought his own people to the secretariat of the Central Committee. Nikolai Ryzhkov was made secretary of the Central Committee in charge of economic affairs while Yegor K. Ligachev was given the key job of secretary in charge of personnel.

Southern African States Meet to Seek Aid for Drought

Reuters

LUSAKA, Zambia — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia opened Thursday a two-day session of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference with a bleak portrayal of the situation in southern Africa and stinging criticism of South Africa.

The conference's nine members—Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe—are appealing at the two-day meeting for \$300 million in aid to offset the damage done by three years of drought.

Mr. Kaunda said that South Africa had been carrying on a campaign to destabilize the member states, which had meant that urgent development in the region had had to take second place to security. He said this had created large food deficits in the region, poor prospects for agricultural growth and the need for large food imports.

"The situation is grave and requires urgent international attention," he said. But he added that the success of the organization, founded four years ago to foster development and counter South Africa's economic influence in the area, was "a thorn in the side of our enemies."

U.S. Television Series on Sadat Angers Egypt

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Egypt has banned films produced or distributed by Columbia Pictures because of its objections to "Sadat," a Columbia series about the life of Egypt's assassinated leader.

The two-part program appeared on U.S. television last fall. Abdel Hamid Radwan, the minister of culture, announced the decision last week after viewing the three-and-a-half-hour set of programs. The series starred Louis Gossett Jr. as President Anwar Sadat.

Mr. Radwan concluded that the 1983 film contained "historical errors that distort the accomplishments of the Egyptian people," according to Egyptian press accounts.

Martin Blau, the vice president for advertising and publicity of Columbia Pictures International, said Wednesday in New York that "in the non-Arab world, I would imagine this threat will have no effect."

Egypt routinely declines to permit many foreign or domestic-made films to be shown in cinemas and on its state-run television.

Before 1979, when Egypt signed a peace treaty with Israel, foreign actors, actresses and film companies prominent in their support of Israel were frequently banned. Since the peace treaty,



Anwar Sadat



Louis Gossett Jr.

however, there does not appear to have been any blanket censorship.

Although the film has not been shown in public, many Egyptians have seen it on video cassettes.

Egyptian commentators in the semi-official press have denounced the film, which was described by John J. O'Connor, television critic for The New York Times, as "a thoroughly admiring portrait of Egypt's Anwar el-Sadat."

Mussa Sabri, the editor in chief

of Al Akhbar, a major Arabic-language daily newspaper, praised a decision by Egypt's Cinema Syndicate, a labor organization of film industry representatives, to try to file suit against Columbia for slander against the Egyptian people.

Anis Mansour, editor of the Arabic weekly magazine October and a close friend of Sadat, called the film "a cheap insult" that made Egyptians appear ridiculous.

He also criticized the Egyptian

government because it turned away the film's original sponsor when he came to Cairo seeking help.

Egyptian viewers at a private showing Wednesday took exception to what they said was the film's implication that Sadat made peace with Israel primarily because he had been personally saddened by the death of a brother and because Menachem Begin, the former prime minister of Israel, had warned Sadat of an assassination plot. They said that these segments trivialized an important national decision made by Sadat.

"The film not only distorts Sadat's motives for making peace, it also ridicules King Farouk, Gamal Abdel Nasser and others whom Egyptians still consider heroes," said a young professional.

Daniel H. Blatt, who produced the film for Columbia, said in a telephone interview Wednesday from Los Angeles that the Egyptians disliked the film and banned it because "the mood has changed in Egypt."

"They no longer like Sadat and the peace that he made," he said. "It's all political."

He said he had decided not to make the \$6-million film in Egypt because "I feared for my safety and the crew's."

Mr. Blatt, who said he had never been to Egypt, also said that accepting Egyptian help would have meant permitting Egyptian censorship.

Beijing, Moscow Plan Review of Economic Ties

Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — China and the Soviet Union are discussing a visit here this spring by a Soviet deputy prime minister to work out a broad program of economic cooperation, Chinese and Soviet sources say.

Ivan V. Arkhipov, one of three first deputy prime ministers, would be the highest-ranking Soviet official to visit China in 15 years.

The proposed expansion of trade, scientific and technical exchanges and economic cooperation, such as renewed Soviet help in China's industrialization, would mark a major improvement in the long-strained relations between the two Communist powers.

Mr. Arkhipov's trip, described as virtually certain by Soviet sources though not yet announced, is likely to come in May after President Ronald Reagan's visit to Beijing in April.

Soviet Chinese officials confirmed to Western diplomats Wednesday that Mr. Arkhipov had been invited subject to agreement on timing and the agenda. A Foreign Ministry spokesman would not comment on the matter, however.



A Breton farmer playing the accordion during a recent blockade of a highway near Rennes.

EC Agriculture Aides Fear '84 Revolt Among Farmers, Especially in France

By Parti Waldmeir
Reuters

BRUSSELS — With European Community farmers facing their most drastic reduction in living

standards in 20 years, nervous officials fear that 1984 could turn into the year of a new peasant revolt, especially in France.

French farmers have already made headlines this year with guerrilla-style attacks on government offices, railroad lines and foreign meat trucks.

European farm union officials think the actions could foreshadow a new, less organized kind of rural protest born of growing despair among farmers.

Recommendations by the EC's Executive Commission for a virtual farm-price freeze this year, a move that would slash real farm incomes, could spark a chain of violent local protests, the officials said.

"It's just not possible that farmers will not react violently to such prices," said Jan Hinneken, president of the powerful European farm lobby, known as COPA.

While Europe grumbles about pampered farmers producing butter mountains and wine lakes that threaten to bankrupt the EC, the farmers complain that incomes have fallen 25 percent since the mid-1970s.

And now they say that EC officials, faced with a choice between reform and bankruptcy, are preparing to weaken the safety net that has saved incomes from falling even further — the cumbersome and controversial Common Agricultural Policy.

The guiding principle of the policy, which guarantees a high support price for every grain of wheat or drop of milk a farmer can produce, is to be changed. Production ceilings will be imposed and the net weakened. Union leaders said some farmers are sure to fall through.

"They're using us as hostages to force a political compromise, but they're going too far," Mr. Hinneken said. "We won't accept that role."

France's 1.2 million farmers, by far the most militant in Europe, set a tone of flamboyant protest with the abduction of two British truck drivers earlier this month.

But British farmers have generally prospered under the policy. Officials say the poorer farmers

of Ireland, Italy and Greece may follow the French lead into the streets, but Dutch, Danish, West German and Belgian farmers could have an even more powerful card to play.

Banks in those countries are owed huge debts by major farmers who borrowed heavily to finance expansion under the influence of high support prices in the 1970s.

Soaring interest rates have pushed some of these farmers to the brink of ruin, and national governments may fear problems for their banks if the farmers are allowed to fail.

Caught between the threat of violence and the financial collapse, farm ministers are facing what could be their toughest price-fixing session.

The EC farm commissioner, Poul Dalsager, has said that the bloc could go bankrupt unless the ministers approve the austerity package by April, so they have little room for maneuver.

Successful conclusion of the talks will require a delicate political balancing act by the French agriculture minister, Michel Rocard, who chairs sessions now that France holds the EC presidency.

France's Socialist government can ill afford to alienate the powerful farming lobby before the European Parliament elections in June.

The proposed dismantling of the bloc's complicated system of cross-border farm taxes would mean a cut of 5.4 percent in prices paid to German farmers, but a 3.2-percent increase for their French neighbors.

The package of proposals would also mean a 3.2-percent cut for British farmers, a 3.1-percent drop for Dutch farmers and 7-percent increases in Belgium, Luxembourg and Ireland.

Irish Leader to Visit U.S.

The Associated Press

DUBLIN — Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald of Ireland plans to visit the United States in March at the invitation of President Ronald Reagan, the prime minister's office said Thursday.

Kohl and Mitterrand Discuss EC; Talks Called 'Extremely Positive'

Reuters

EDENKOBEN, West Germany — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and President François Mitterrand of France held informal talks Thursday on the future of the European Community and agreed to resume their dialogue in Paris in two weeks, a spokesman for Mr. Kohl said.

Jürgen Sudhoff said Mr. Kohl viewed developments so far as "extremely positive."

But informed sources said there were major differences over an agreement drawn up at a meeting of EC leaders in Stuttgart in June, under which the community will only receive more funds if there is agreement on reforms of its agricultural and financial policies.

Before Thursday's meeting, West German sources had insisted that the agreement could not be undone. But Mr. Mitterrand's spokesman, Michel Vauzelle, said that France wanted to deal with it piece by piece. By the end of this month, Mr. Vauzelle said, Mr. Mitterrand will have visited all 10 EC-member capitals to try to solve the group's major disputes by March 19, when the next community conference is held in Brussels.

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The Lebanon Commotion

A long year or two ago, the news now coming out of the Middle East would have been eye-popping. The Arab League is moving to readmit Egypt, almost forgiving the crime of Camp David. Jordan's King Hussein and the Palestine Liberation Organization's chairman, Yasser Arafat, are making positive noises about the Reagan plan for coexistence with Israel. Saudi Arabia is openly working with Americans for an accommodation in Lebanon and for a Syrian withdrawal.

All this encourages President Reagan to believe that "real progress" is being made toward stability, if not peace. If only Congress will let him keep the Marines in Beirut, he thinks he can advance a variety of U.S. interests, including the defense of Israel. The president has never explained precisely how or what these noncombatant troops contribute to the diplomatic commotion. But it is true that the most active Arab leaders are also urging the Marines to stay.

Why? Evidently because these Arab leaders calculate that the Marines' vulnerability will make the United States nervous enough to lean on Israel to yield something to their blueprint for stability: first an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, then from most of the West Bank. If that is right, the Arab present activity is grounded in a familiar Arab strategy: negotiating coexistence with Israel not with Israel but with the United States.

The current American and Arab hopes, even if conflicting, are equally misinformed. For the conflicts now swirling around Lebanon, though complicated by Israeli actions, will not be resolved by them. Indeed, only domestic power struggles in Israel now delay its withdrawal from all but a few miles of Lebanon. Its army has no taste, or need, for a battle to drive out the Syrians.

Besides, it is not only in election years that

American political leaders should be reluctant to impose a strategic peace on Israel. They should not, in any season, let Arab negotiations with Washington become a substitute for Arab dealings with Israel. An Arab-Israeli accord may require American brokerage. It will last only if it directly serves the interests of the parties, not of the United States.

Even the dramatic exchange of land for peace between Egypt and Israel at Camp David has begun to erode. That is because Israel was unwilling to apply the same formula in the West Bank while Egypt has been unwilling to grant a full peace. Only their deeper interests, not American pleading and huge levels of U.S. assistance, retard the erosion.

Lebanon lies shattered because it became a free-fire zone for the multiple conflicts of the region: Moslems versus Christians, Shiite versus Sunni Arabs, Iraqis versus Iraqis, Israelis versus Palestinians, Syrians versus Israelis, the radicals of Northern Africa versus the royalists of the Gulf. Over all this hangs the U.S.-Soviet rivalry, prudently pursued up to now mainly through proxies.

It is foolish to think that whatever might still be pasted together in Lebanon could cool all these antagonisms. Even a new order for the Palestinians would not produce stability.

To say that the United States cannot buy peace with concessions wrung from Israel is not to justify all the positions of the present Israeli government. For its own sake, and the future of the region, Israel needs to give the West Bank Palestinians real autonomy and a promise of something better than absorption into a Jewish state. It also needs a vision of a future that will pacify its frontiers and reduce its great dependence on the United States.

What Israel does not need is the Marines in Lebanon. And neither does America.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Working Against Terror

The only real prospect for controlling international terrorism is through international cooperation among courts, prosecutors and policemen. That point might seem to be pretty obvious, but until the past few years most governments tried to keep clear of their neighbors' troubles in ways that increased the terrorists' menace to everyone. The Reagan administration's attention to terrorism has not doubt been sharpened by the monumental challenge of the security requirements of the summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles. The administration is responding by emphasizing its willingness to help other governments—in return, presumably, for their help against foreign-based operations in the United States.

Following the 1972 Olympics in Munich, where Palestinian guerrillas murdered a dozen Israeli athletes, the West Germans discovered substantial connections between the Palestinians and a local terrorist group, the Baader-Meinhof gang. Subsequently, Italian courts found widespread contacts between the Palestinians and the terrorists of the Red Brigades. The Libyans appear to have helped the Irish Republican Army. There is evidence of cautious but sedulous Soviet assistance to many terrorist organizations. With the present flow

of oil revenues to Libya and Iran, terrorist attacks on the democracies are not likely to be constrained greatly by a lack of financing.

As the Reagan administration describes its forthcoming legislation, it would impose criminal penalties for activities in the United States that lead to violence abroad. But legislating in this area is always tricky. The purpose of terrorism is political, and the carefully drawn bill can be misused by a government to harass legitimate opposition. The administration's earlier proposal to provide funds for anti-terrorism activities in other countries raised anxieties in Congress that some countries might use the money for just such harassment.

A further question is whether the administration actually needs further legal authority to extend the network of cooperative arrangements organized among governments throughout the world in the past several years. These arrangements seem to be working well. Writing a bill is a conventional way for an administration to signify interest in a subject. In this area, new powers should not be created unless there is a clear showing that they are specifically needed. That is the first issue for Congress to test when its hearings on the matter begin.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

The Patchwork Budget

What President Reagan calls his fiscal 1985 budget is more like a sales pitch, a campaign speech. He claims economic achievement that is not his. He promises unprecedented prosperity despite deficits that threaten to destroy it. He evidently hopes that not many people will catch on, or care, before Election Day.

The budget proposes spending \$925 billion in the year beginning in October, much of it from past appropriations, and asks Congress to authorize spending more than \$1 trillion in that period and beyond. Four categories account for almost all the increase in authorization: defense, Social Security and Medicare, farm programs and soaring interest payments.

To judge by his budget message, it is a point of pride to President Reagan that the total spent for all other purposes, including for the sick and hungry, would shrink.

The president contends that the healthy upswing in the economy is all his doing. He is not so quick to associate himself with bad news. Yes, the drop in unemployment in the past year was the sharpest in three decades. But in the Reagan administration, unemployment rose to its highest levels in four decades. Such selective association is understandable, especially in an election year. But it is wrong.

To his credit, the president does not heap blame on the Federal Reserve. Indeed, he explicitly endorses its policies. Those policies did much more than he did to start, prolong and finally end the recession. Mr. Reagan's contribution, which he does not claim, was to create the immense gap between what Washington takes in and what it spends — thanks

largely to his tax cuts and defense spending. The Reagan deficits have surely produced an economic stimulus, but not the "supply-side" stimulus he has advertised. Now, even if the economy should grow steadily for the next five years, as the administration blithely predicts, that will not cure the deficit problem.

Wednesday's message concedes, ever so tersely, that "indefinitely prolonged budget deficits" are a threat because they raise the specter of sharply higher interest rates. That is what businessmen, economists, politicians — and some of his own advisers — have been telling the president for months. But incredibly, he offers no substantial plan for relief.

All Mr. Reagan offers this year is to brand his critics as "doomsayers" and to negotiate with Congress for a three-year, \$100-billion "down payment" on deficit reduction. But even if that could be negotiated, the deficit in the same three years would still be almost \$450 billion, according to administration figures, or more than \$550 billion, according to figures from the Congressional Budget Office.

The Reagan budget involves small cuts in domestic spending, closing some tax loopholes to produce a modest increase in revenues and another big plum for defense. The deficit for 1985 alone is estimated at \$180 billion and even that is optimistic. David Stockman, the budget director, acknowledged Wednesday that it "could easily be above \$200 billion."

That is not the careful budget of a man who wants to cut spending. It is the political patchwork of a man who wants only to be re-elected.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Groundwork for Progress in Geneva

By Edward L. Rowley

The writer is chief U.S. negotiator in the stalled Geneva talks on reducing strategic nuclear arms.

WASHINGTON — As the United States awaits the Soviet Union's next move in the strategic arms negotiations, it is important to review how far the Geneva talks have come and what is in store.

Moscow, which has not yet agreed to a date for resumption of the talks, said in December it needed more time to reassess the situation in view of the deployments of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

In the negotiations, which began in June 1982, the opening U.S. proposal called for deep reductions in ballistic missile warheads, to a level of 5,000 on each side. The Soviet proposal continues to place primary emphasis on limiting the numbers of missiles and bombers, to 1,800 on both sides. But, on a positive note, Moscow has agreed that limiting launchers alone is not sufficient, and has proposed limiting nuclear weapons as well. Both sides have not, however, reached agreement on which weapons to include in any accord.

Beginning in the summer of 1983, the United States introduced changes in its proposal in order to respond to major Soviet concerns and to narrow the differences that had emerged from the early rounds of talks.

The Soviet delegates initially complained that the ceiling the U.S. delegation sought on the numbers of ballistic missiles was too low and would force a restructuring of Soviet forces. We said we could raise that ceiling. They said that proposed constraints on their land-based intermediate-range ballistic missiles were too complex. We said we were prepared to explore alternative ways of limiting the size and destructive power of these missiles. They said our original proposal

would first place limits on weapons of concern to us and only later would limit weapons of most concern to the Soviet Union. We changed our position so that it was clear that all weapons could be considered at the same time. Finally, the Soviet Union said the U.S. proposal to reduce the destructive power — usually called throw-weight — of their ballistic missiles in proportion to that of the United States was too demanding. We therefore said that we would ask only that an agreement result in a substantial reduction in the 3-to-1 disparity between the throw-weights of the two missile forces.

The Soviet delegates also acted in response to American concerns. They amended provisions of their proposal that would have made it impossible for the United States to deploy its new generation of submarine-launched ballistic missiles. They said they would ease, under certain conditions, their proposed ban on long-range air-launched cruise missiles. In the closing weeks of the last round, Moscow agreed to a longstanding U.S. offer to establish a working group to negotiate measures to build confidence between the two nations.

In the round that ended in December, the U.S. team introduced a concept — the "build-down" — designed to enhance strategic stability. Under this concept, which enjoys strong bipartisan support in Congress, each nation would be required to scrap a certain number of existing warheads for every new warhead introduced, and scrap

more existing ones if the new ones were of a more destabilizing nature. Both sides would be required to reduce the number of their warheads by a minimum percentage each year.

Now that negotiations had progressed sufficiently, the U.S. negotiators offered to explore ways of trading off Soviet and American advantages. This could entail, for example, the United States agreeing to limit the number of its air-launched cruise missiles in return for Soviet agreement to limit the numbers of its warheads on intermediate-range ballistic missiles — each side trading reductions in an area of advantage on the other side. The Soviet delegation did not respond, probably because it did not know the direction its reassessment would take it.

In sum, there has been real progress. Both sides have responded, in varying degrees, to the other's concerns. And we have offered to explore trading areas of respective interest and advantage to narrow our differences. We do not see that folding issues from the suspended intermediate-range-missile talks into the strategic arms talks would, as some suggest, ease the way, but we will study any reasonable Soviet proposal.

What next? The groundwork has been laid for real progress. But, as Secretary of State George P. Shultz has stressed, it would be wrong to offer new concessions to bring the Soviet Union back to the negotiating table, especially in view of the U.S. offer to explore trade-offs. A return to negotiating is the best way to make progress toward an agreement that reduces strategic offensive arms and thus reduces the risk of nuclear war. We are ready. It is up to Moscow.

The New York Times

Cold War Is All We Find to Do

By Thomas Powers

SOUTH ROYALTON, Vermont — What is the Cold War about? If you replay it with the sound turned off — no speeches, no polemics, no self-justifying history from either side — what do you see? One long progression in the art of weaponry.

Sometimes Soviet-American relations have been pretty good, sometimes terrible. The arms race seems to have unfolded independently. Deterrence came and went without visible effect on the real threat of the years since 1945 — preparation for a big war between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Most people find it hard to believe that these terrible weapons are really out there, that they really work and that eventually they will be used if we simply go on as we are. Ordinary citizens get a glimmer of this now and again but it tends to fade. They feel helpless. American officials spend their working lives thinking about the possibility, but deep down they do not really believe there will ever be such a war. They are confident that somehow they can cope.

This optimism lies close to the heart of the American character. History has been kind to the country. It may have spent the last 30 years getting ready to fight the Soviet Union, but Americans believe they can go on more or less indefinitely without coming to a big war in the end.

The Russians have had a very different experience in history. They are far from sharing the American confidence that everything will work out. In Moscow last summer, the Russians I talked to for the most part sounded melancholy and alarmed. They were troubled by the arms race on the ground in Europe and very much frightened by the prospect of



an all-out East-West competition in high-technology, space-based weaponry. The Russians insisted they would keep up, but to me they sounded uncertain. I heard many Russians say that they felt it would come to war in the end. I have never heard an American official say this.

A journalist, with no real access to Soviet military thinking, even told me that Moscow might be forced to launch a preemptive attack on the United States if it seemed to be taking a decisive lead in the arms race. I was astonished by this statement and asked the interpreter to make sure there was no mistake. At that point, the Soviet journalist broke into English and insisted that "preemptive attack" was not a mistranslation. "It could happen," he said. "We could be forced to do it."

For nearly 40 years, the United States has been obsessed with the prospect of a big war with the Soviet Union. Whole journals are devoted to the subject. The British historian Michael Howard is sick of the whole subject. In 1980, he said in a lecture:

"When I read the flood of scenarios in strategic journals about first-strike capabilities, counterforce or counter-value strategies, flexible response, escalation dominance and the rest of the postulates of nuclear theology, I ask myself in bewilderment: This war they are describing, what is it about?"

For the last year, I have been asking this question of American and Soviet officials. Not one had a ready answer, or even seemed to take more than a passing interest in the question. The fact of the matter is that the Cold War is not really about anything in the usual sense. It has a history, but the history describes rather than explains it.

There is no single issue at the heart of the Soviet-American conflict, nothing subject to negotiation or compromise. The Cold War cannot be settled. It is a relationship between two great nations with the power to injure each other. It is this — the military threat — that obsesses the managers of the Cold War; the perpetual fear of what could happen tomorrow narrows their attention to

the dilemmas of what to do today.

We must rephrase our question. Perhaps we should ask what sort of event the Cold War is. How will it look in retrospect, when it is as far behind us as the Peloponnesian War? Athens and Sparta, Rome and Carthage, Napoleon's France and the rest of Europe all squared off against one another in the past. Will the U.S.-Soviet rivalry end in the traditional fashion with a war or series of wars?

It is difficult to think clearly about this question. One standard formula since 1945 has been to say that we are bound to blunder into war eventually if we go on as we are. This sounds cautious enough. But there is simply too much evidence that we shall go on as we are.

Turn up the sound and listen to what the managers of the Cold War are saying: Going on as we are is all we know how to do.

The writer is the author of "Thinking About the Next War." This article was adapted by The New York Times from an essay in The Atlantic.

Turn Away, America, From the 'Star Wars' Fantasy

By Fortney H. Stark

WASHINGTON — "Star Wars" still are wars. And they must be avoided.

President Reagan's misguided love affair with the "Star Wars" idea was reaffirmed Jan. 21 when an F-15 took off from Edwards Air Force Base in California and fired an 18-foot-long antiaircraft missile — an invitation to an arms race in space.

An earlier invitation was fired in March when the president surprised

many Americans by saying: "Let me share with you a vision of the future which offers hope. It is that we embark on a program to counter the awesome Soviet missile threat with measures that are defensive." Those supposedly defensive measures are the development and deployment of a space-based antiaircraft missile system. The F-15 test was the first

step along this road. The president's fiscal 1985 budget request calls for spending \$2 billion to make "Star Wars" a keystone of future security planning. Instead, what will emerge is further insecurity.

U.S. security policy relies on the threat of overwhelming nuclear retaliation to deter an enemy attack. That is also true of the Soviet Union. President Reagan seeks to replace this "balance of terror" with a policy based on protecting America from attack by shooting down Soviet missiles. He calls this a move from an offensive to a defensive policy. But is an antiaircraft missile, or ABM, defense wholly defensive?

In Mr. Reagan's eyes, it is. However, a treaty prohibiting space-based weapons, deployed at exactly the same time, would render the Soviet Union's own deterrent ineffective. This is particularly true in light of the implications of simultaneous deployment both of an ABM system and thousands of U.S. first-strike weapons — and, after all, the administration continues to receive congressional approval for such weapons.

If the Soviet Union were the first to deploy such an ABM system it is a defensive move? Of course not. Mr. Reagan not only has failed to consider the Kremlin's perceptions, but also its likely countermeasures. The easiest antidote to a "defensive system" is more and newer "offensive" weapons. These can include both large numbers of nuclear weapons to overwhelm such defenses and new weapons to destroy the "defense" system itself.

Even proceeding with preliminary plans set forth in the 1985 defense budget will produce extremely damaging effects. The big loser will be arms control. Pursuit of President Reagan's plan would almost certainly violate the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, which is widely considered the best arms control agreement in existence. This treaty has prevented a particularly nasty arms race in both offensive and defensive systems. Pursuit of an antiballistic missile

defense would cripple efforts to limit and reduce "offensive" weaponry, for the Soviet Union is unlikely to limit its offensive capability in the face of an expected deployment of American missile defenses.

Should the United States move away from arms control and toward an escalated arms race? Toward an arms race in space?

I say this as a congressman whose district would "benefit" enormously from the "Star Wars" fantasy. The United States cannot afford another large-scale weapons program merely because of its simplistic appeal and economic momentum.

Instead, America should strongly reaffirm its commitment to the ABM treaty and hold Moscow to its commitments. It should seek to negotiate a treaty prohibiting space-based weapons. It should find innovative means of reducing the chance that a nuclear conflict could start by accident or miscalculation, such as establishment of a joint American-Soviet crisis communications center.

The writer, a Democratic representative from California, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

A Manned Station in Space? Why Emulate a Soviet Folly?

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — If it wouldn't drain the Treasury and probably enlarge the risk of war, a permanent manned space station could be written off as one of the jollier hallucinations of extra-terrestrial enthusiasm.

But ever since the Russians embarrassed the United States by being first with Sputnik, technological myopia has been deep-seated in American politics. And since the Russians are plodding toward the construction of a permanent space station, the American aerospace lobby, cheered on by celestial romantics, has been pushing for a U.S. counterpart.

Mr. Reagan has now given into the pressures, calling in his State of the Union message for a manned space station. What the message failed to include — because it does not exist — was a rational explanation for doing so. There can be no doubt that a community in space would be exciting, adventurous and the source of some scientific, technical and military advantages. But the payoff would be a minor one compared to the huge investments.

greatly reduced. To the extent that man is useful — as a repairman or for experiments well beyond the capabilities of instruments — most needed functions can be carried out during visits of the space shuttle.

The military enthusiasts think otherwise, and their spirits are buoyed by Mr. Reagan's embrace of a "Star Wars" defense against missiles. Though the potential schemes for carrying that out vary, several are built around the concept of a manned command post in space. That is likely to increase the Soviet sense of threat.

Soviet cosmonauts have doggedly accumulated manned experience in space through six Salyut flights. Their crew hours total three times the figure of the American astronauts. But the course chosen by the Russians is different, not superior, to the U.S. course. It reflects insularities in electronics rather than skills beyond American attainment. Sputnik imparted a never-again mentality to American politics, but it is a lesson mislaid if it leads the United States to emulate the Russians in extravagant folly.

The writer is editor and publisher of Science & Government Report, an independent journal.

Why Angola Should Oust The Cubans

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — "South of Nowhere" is the title of Antonio Lobo Antunes's new novel, published in English last month.

The book is about war in Angola — war that has enveloped that country for more than 20 years.

"South of Nowhere" vividly reminds us of the cost of war in southern Africa, of the degradation that befalls each side in a race war. Mr. Lobo Antunes served in the Portuguese Army during its war against the MPLA, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. His novel evokes the savagery that ended momentarily when the Portuguese military overthrew the dictatorship in Lisbon in 1974 and the new regime decided to give Angola and Mozambique their freedom.

Yet "the murderous violence in the pregnant land of Africa" that Mr. Lobo Antunes describes continues. The MPLA is now the official government of Angola. It has recently been fighting with the unclearly defined background support of Cuban troops, against the guerrillas of UNITA, the Union for the Total Independence of Angola. The government is attempting to drive UNITA southward, into the arms of its South African sponsors.

It has been barely two weeks since South Africa ended its latest invasion of Angola. This may be "South of Nowhere" for most readers. But it is a war that is dangerous to ignore. At the end of the gunpowder trail lies South Africa.

It is difficult to predict what will evolve in South Africa — whether the whites will remain on top of the internal military situation long enough to enact the reforms that some of them are slowly pursuing. It is reasonable to suppose that they will slip somewhere in their balancing act and that black resentment will spill over into appalling war. Moscow and Washington might then be drawn in.

The superpowers at the moment, maintaining a respectful distance from the fighting in Angola. There appears to be no CIA military activity, and the Russians are playing a modest role, with about 2,000 advisers in the country, as compared to an estimated 25,000 Cuban troops and advisers.

The very fact that the Cubans still are in Angola — they were brought in originally to help repel the first South African invasion in 1975 — is itself a tip-off. If the war should spread into South Africa, the Cuban role likely would grow. That, too, might provoke Washington to intervene, drawing a riposte from Moscow.

The Cubans must leave now, before the growing armed struggle inside South Africa escalates. This is easier said than done. As long as UNITA is extending its control of central and southern Angola and as long as the South Africans keep attacking the Angolan government will cling to Cuban support.

The Cubans will be asked to leave only if the South Africans agree to withdraw their forces, allow free elections in Namibia, or South-West Africa, and reduce their support for UNITA. In principle, the South Africans have agreed to a United Nations-sponsored formula for elections and military disengagement in Namibia. In practice, they will not implement the plan unless the Cubans agree to leave first.

It is true that while the South Africans were negotiating the Namibia plan, during the Carter administration, they never raised the issue of the Cuban troops. They raised the issue only after Alexander M. Haig, as secretary of state, announced that the United States would use pressure on South Africa to implement the Namibia accord unless the Cubans withdrew as first negotiated.

The other members of the Western group that had worked out the Namibia independence plan were appalled by the U.S. decision, but have grudgingly come to accept it. The Angolans must realize that a Cuban departure is imperative, both to stop the carnage and to diminish the chance of East-West rivalries becoming the overriding concern in the future battle for South Africa.

The Angolans have every right to be chagrined that South Africa is stalling on implementation of the UN plan. But chagrin, or even more fighting, will get them nowhere. The South African bargaining position has strengthened, and no present or future U.S. administration is going to announce that the Cubans must leave. Chester A. Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, has indicated a new round of talks following South Africa's decision to withdraw its troops from Angola for a month.

Angola must now decide to deal — not just to help itself, but to prevent the story of Angola from becoming the story of South Africa.

International Herald Tribune

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

An Iranian Rebuttal

Regarding "Tehran Controls 4 'Suicide' Groups in Midwest, News Magazine Reports" (JHT, Jan. 21):

This report is a new attempt to discredit the Islamic government of Iran. On various occasions the Islamic groups operating in Beirut or elsewhere have clearly indicated that they are independent bodies that do not take their orders from the Islamic Republic of Iran.

M.R. DARYAEI
Embassy of Iran,
London.

Begging Democracy

Regarding your feature "The London Stage" (JHT, Jan. 11) may I criticize your critic, Sheridan Morley? I fail to understand how a revival of J.B. Priestley's drama "An Inspec-

tor Call" could have "acid topicality." True, it is well-crafted, but I find it terribly outmoded and sentimental. It is typical of the Marxist thinking that reduced Britain to a 10th-rate power under the Laborites.

Indeed, Priestley was one of those leftists. In my youth I fell for it all. Now I realize how terribly wrong I was. Being your brother's keeper doesn't in any way solve the problem of poverty. The world has since seen that it simply produces professional beggars. In Yves Montand's words, what matters now is defending democracy — "that is all we have left."

The most important thing is to defend the individual from the cancer of collectivism. If the individual is protected, everything, including the state, is saved.

BERNARD CHARLES WORTH,
Geneva.

FROM OUR FEB. 3 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Russian Policeman Is Accused
ST. PETERSBURG — The Duma reassembled (on Feb. 2) after the Christmas holidays. The Social Democrats announced an interpellation regarding an official of the secret police, named M. Azeff, who, on the accusations of the Central Committee of the Socialist Revolutionary Party, is accused of having played the role of an "agent provocateur." The man Azeff was formerly a member of the Terrorist Party in Russia, and as such had organized, it is alleged, a number of outrages, including the assassination of the Grand Duke Sergius. According to the allegation of the Terrorists in Russia, M. Azeff was really a member of the Russian secret police, which he kept informed of all the acts of the Terrorist Party.

1934: Roosevelt Confers With Filipino
WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt (on Feb. 2) conferred with Manuel L. Quezon, leader of the Philippines independence mission, and announced that he would convene a meeting of senators and representatives in an effort to achieve a compromise solution to the Hawes-Cutting law, which would grant freedom after 10 years, expired two weeks ago because of the non-acceptance of the Philippines' legislature, but the Senate territories committee proposed to extend the law until October 17 next. The committee warned that its rejection at next June's legislative elections in the islands would be construed as a notice that they did not desire independence.

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Why Angol Should Own The Cuban

By Jonathan P...

LONDON — "South of the border," the title of a new book by Jonathan P... is a reference to the Cuban revolution. The book is a collection of essays on the Cuban revolution, its impact on the world, and the role of the United States in the revolution. The book is a collection of essays on the Cuban revolution, its impact on the world, and the role of the United States in the revolution.

February 3, 1984

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Li Shuang at her show in Paris.

China Was Too Small a Canvas

by Vicky Elliott

PARIS — In China, where painting means water washes and rice paper, Li Shuang preferred to use oil, sometimes on blankets and denim for lack of canvas. In other ways too, she chose to step out of line.

Li, 27, who is finally to marry her French diplomat in Paris Saturday, paints subjects like "Women Drying Under the Moon," sloughed-off women folded limp over washing lines or solitarily confronting the watchful eye of tradition among curving temple roofs.

She feels she must struggle with tradition. "In China, art looks backward, toward the ancestors," she says in the bare Paris gallery where her work is hanging now. "It's in its last stages, the last rays of twilight. It is copying, not art. There is no renewal."

"I have the pretension to create something original," she says in her whirling Mandarin, while her fiancé, Emmanuel Bellefroid, 37, translates. "My art is an expression of my personality." She acknowledges a debt to Matisse, Modigliani and Picasso, all of whose work she first saw in library books when she was working as a theatrical designer in Beijing.

She paints with a heavy line and a dash of color and was criticized in China because she wandered too far from the figurative. Li is the latest in a string of artists who are exposed by the West because they seem to break the threads in which communist societies are said to trap creativity. She was first heard of as a member of the "Stars," 10 or so Chinese avant-garde artists who decided to cut loose.

"We arrived just at the right time," she says, "when there was a need for new inspiration. The Chinese had always despised Socialist Realism, which wasn't creative at all or personal, and the public wasn't going to take it any more."

The "Stars" (the implication was that the darker the night, the more brightly they shone) aroused a surge of interest. They pinned their work overnight on railings and trees by the Museum of Fine Arts in Beijing in 1979, and were allowed to show at two exhibitions. The first was in a pavilion in Bei Hai park; the second, in August 1980, attracted 40,000 visitors to the Fine Arts museum itself.

The reaction to the nudes and wood sculptures and oils was not always enthusiastic. "If you want to understand this, go to a mental asylum," was one of the comments in the visitors' book.

The artists soon found their hands tied, and haven't exhibited since. "The art market is illegal in China," says Li. "Anyway, in the present economic conditions, the average Chinese can only afford a few decorative objects — from the West, if possible." Artists who work for the state receive a monthly salary; but the other members of the Stars group are back in factory jobs and find their own time for their woodcuts and sculpture.

Meanwhile, Li, one of the few women in the group, had met Bellefroid, a Chinese specialist at the French embassy, and, breaking all the taboos, had chosen to live with him in the compound for foreign diplomats in the capital. In 1981, a few weeks before they were due to be married, she was called to the gates of the compound. Arrested on charges including "offending the dignity of the country," she was sentenced to two years in a re-education camp.

Her fiancé, whom the Chinese government accused of financing dissidents, left China and pulled all the strings he could to have her released. Li's arrest soured a visit to Beijing by Michel Jobert, then France's minister of foreign trade. Jack Lang, minister of culture, and President François Mitterrand himself intervened for her release. Demonstrations were held outside the Chinese embassy in Paris, and 15,000 names were collected for a "Free Li Shuang" petition.

Last July, Li was released from Liang Xiang camp two months early, for good behavior, and Louis Mermaz, president of the French National Assembly, helped secure assurances from President Hu Yaobang that she would be given the papers necessary to speed her to Paris.

She arrived in November, to brave a screen of flashbulbs. They were flashing again for the opening of her first solo exhibition, at the Galerie Donguy last month. There is only one line drawing that alludes to her time in prison, but her paintings are full of isolation, like "Dead Leaves and Broken Strings" and "Solitude," painted just before her arrest, a Modigliani-inspired self-portrait with goldfish bowl.

(Bellefroid, it emerges, was born under the sign of Pisces).

Li Shuang, means "gaiety," but as a member of an unacceptably bourgeois family, she spent a lonely adolescence. Her mother taught English, her father architecture. Her grandfather, a dealer in antiques who had been educated in Shanghai by Western missionaries, died at the hands of the Red Guards during the Cultural Revolution.

Li doesn't want to talk about her time in prison, but strains against the place of women in China today. "Women are hemmed in by constraints and still oppressed by feudal conditions," she says, lighting up a cigarette, elegant in her brown velvet trousers and fur coat (all from China). "Most of them aren't aware of it — society simply doesn't recognize it."

Feminism in China was the topic of Bellefroid's doctoral thesis, submitted in 1979. "It was a movement among intellectuals in Shanghai at the beginning of the century, at the time of the suffragettes," he says. "They studied in Japan, and had their own newspaper." Still working for the Foreign Ministry in Paris, Bellefroid is now writing a book on the Cultural Revolution, backed by his six years in China from 1975 to 1981.

The couple live on the Left Bank and have been visiting art galleries to see Francis Bacon and Calder. Balthus's self-absorbed young girls at the Pompidou Center retrospective made a deep impression. Li likes the pace. "China seems like a big peaceful village by comparison," she says. "Here everything is so the move."

She means to continue painting: her canvases, at the exhibition that closes Saturday, are for sale at prices of up to 9,000 francs (just over \$1,000). "I think I have already found a personal style," she says, "and I'd like to go on in the same vein." The paintings that she did at home in Beijing after her release last year are bolder and have lost the earlier inwardness.

One of them shows a girl with a lute and a fearsome squinting bull. It looks like a Minotaur, being wound out of its maze by a spindle of string. In fact, it refers to a Chinese proverb: "You can play music to a bull, but it doesn't do any good."

A Pox on Textual Deviates

by Benedict Nightingale

NEW YORK — What is that distant rattling? Could it be the sound of Shakespeare turning in his grave? If his ghost has visited "King Lear" at New York's Jean Cocteau Repertory, where medieval armies range the cozy countryside with rifles protruding from their jungle camouflage, the answer could well be yes. So it might be if he has seen New York's City Stage Company's "Hamlet," which launches at once into Ophelia's funeral, ends with the gravediggers exchanging grim riddles about their trade, and in between appears to have been torn up, shuffled, and then speculatively glued back together by someone who sees narrative flow in terms of loops, twists and somersaults.

Actually, there must have been a lot of creaking and rolling in the ossuaries of Europe in recent months.

Shaw, always fond of the sound of his own voice, cannot have been pleased to see a whole character excised from the current Broadway revival of "Heartbreak House." Chekhov may have wondered, as we all did, why Andrei Serban began his "Uncle Vanya" here with the speech supposed to end the play. Shakespeare (again) must have been surprised to learn from the visiting Royal Shakespeare Company that he had set part of "All's Well That Ends Well" in the Florence railroad station during the steam era. And if the severer music critics are right, Bizet is still very, very angry about Peter Brook's "Carmen" at Lincoln Center.

Dead men cannot sue when their reputations are libeled, nor can they obtain injunctions when their written works are perverted. But at least we survivors can mount a protest in the courtroom of taste when an unjustified assault is made on their integrity or that of their art.

The difficulty, of course, is establishing the precise point at which this happens. What liberties can justifiably be taken with a classic play? When does direction become defacement, interpretation vandalism? Or to put a question of principle in blunt personal terms, can anything but whim explain why some of us would deplore the manhandling of "Heartbreak House" and "Hamlet" while applauding the dismemberment of "Carmen"?

First, let's acknowledge the many and greater sins of the past and the many and considerable virtues of the present. After all, mutilation of the classics is not only a 20th-century industry.

To have seen "King Lear" between 1681 and 1823 would have meant enduring the cosmetic surgery of Nahum Tate, who married Cordelia to Edgar and sent the king to live serenely ever after to the English outback. Every age has brought its biases to the staging of Shakespeare in particular. The 18th century thought "Pericles" not hardly enough, and expanded its two brother scenes; the 19th century reduced them to one "without a syllable," so a critic reported, "at which true delicacy could conceive offense."

In one late-Victorian company a major confrontation between Othello and Desdemona was known as the "notha" because the loe "What, not a whore?" always stopped before the last, unspeakable word. And all along, lesser intrusions are to be found: the New Hampshire "Coriolanus" of 1778, which informed its audience of discontented soldiers that the hero had also suffered from "his country's base ingratitude"; the Charleston "Richard III" of 1796, which interpolated songs applauding Washington and liberty; the Gold Rush Macbeth who stalked onstage in slouch hat and yellow gauntlets, with which he menacingly patted his biceps.

If these last examples have their modern counterparts, many other excesses of the past have been safely eradicated. Shakespeare, once invisible behind the cluttered splendor of his presentation, is usually more sparsely staged. Often the cast is set, to the benefit of clarity and fluency.

No longer is a classic production simply a showcase in which a great performer can strike bravura attitudes. Nowadays we see plays as organic wholes, to which the least may have

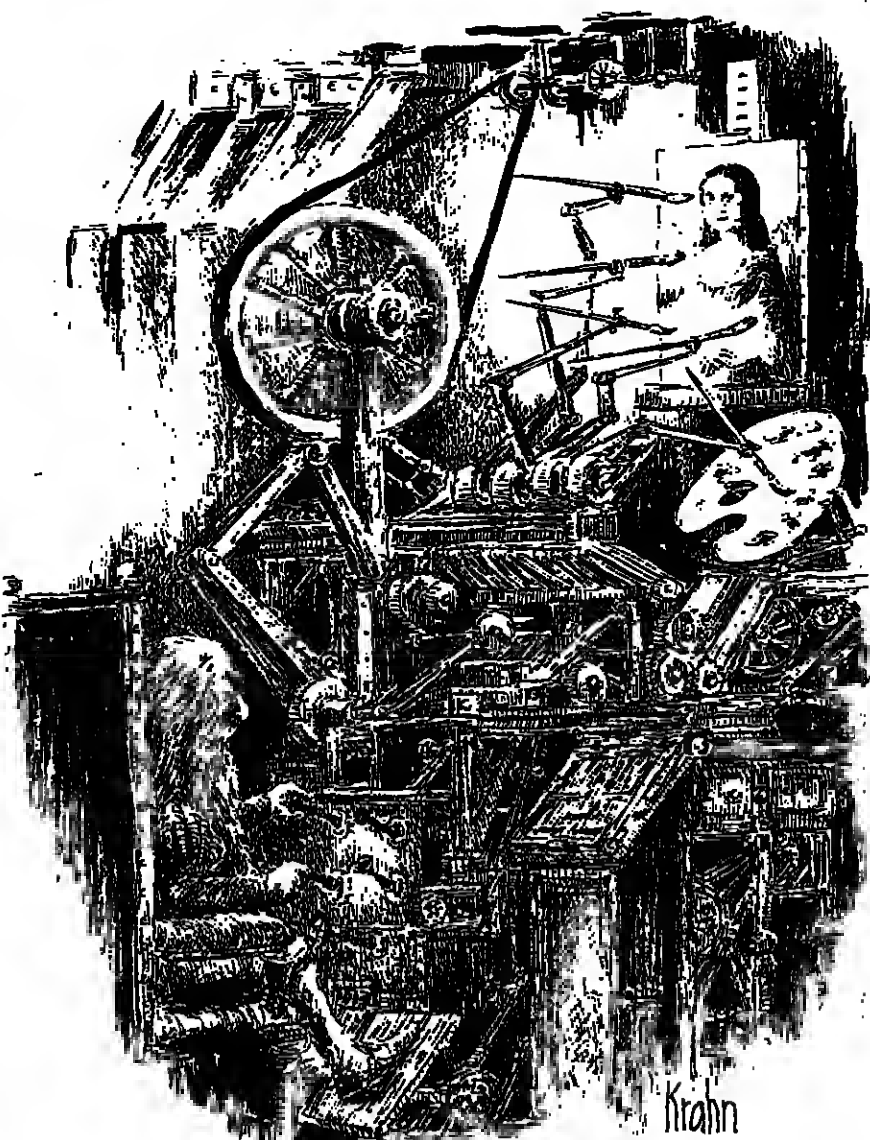


Illustration by Fernando Krashinsky

something vital to contribute. No longer could a critic complain, as one did as recently as 1952, that you only need "give an actress a round resonant voice and long Shakespearean part, and she'll have to enter smoking a pipe to avoid being acclaimed." We have come to expect meaning, not music; meaning, unearned by emotional and intellectual hard work.

Near the end of his one-man celebration of Shakespeare, Ian McKellen launches into a brief lecture, anatomizing Macbeth's "Tomorrow" speech with a care and rigor hard to imagine coming from an actor only 30 years ago. On both sides of the Atlantic, greater scholarship, thought and intelligence are often to be seen in classical revival. Yet one must ask, what use are these virtues, and all those other improvements, if they're simply shoring up a fundamentally misconceived production? We can patronize Tate and his fellow-spoilers, but our generation has its own biases, its own ways of damaging the classics. One comes from a hunger for novelty and surprise; another from a desire to be "relevant." Both are the result of coding vast power to that relatively recent arrival on the theatrical scene, the director.

But what, you naturally ask, is wrong with either surprise or relevance? Surely we don't want safe, soft classics mumbling their moribund truisms to bored or uncomprehending audiences? Clearly not.

It goes without saying that there's a place for risk, theatricality, astonishment and, above all, the determination that a play should speak to us here and now. A thoroughly unconventional production may take us closer to the heart of a work than a more obviously respectful one. Some of us felt and feel that to be the case with Brook's "Carmen." But more often, one fears,

surprise is a sterile end in itself, and "relevance" a buzz-word for superficiality.

At times it's almost a party game. Call it Shrink Shakespeare, after its principal victim. Players must first choose a classic, then decide to emphasize some partial or subsidiary aspect of it, the more unexpected the better. To this end, they may relocate it in any period, make sweeping cuts, rearrange its scenes, add lines of their own invention, pile in as much unlikely stage business as possible. The winner is the player who concocts the most grotesque production to be acclaimed as "dazzlingly audacious" by some critic. His prize is a special pass to Trinity Church, Stratford-on-Avon, where he can personally watch Shakespeare spinning in his tomb.

You think I exaggerate? In my time I've seen "Measure for Measure" transformed into studies of power-politics, sexual frustration and the so-called "permissive society," by being set (respectively) on a Caribbean island after independence, in Freud's office in Vienna and amid the shiny bric-a-brac of the swinging 60s.

I've heard the gallants of "Love's Labors Lost" chorus "A small step for a man, a giant leap for mankind" from beneath the space suits they had whimsically adopted as an amorous disguise. I've heard a director argue that there's no evidence that Hamlet delays his revenge, then proceed to "prove" the point by cutting the episode in which the ghost returns to rebuke him for his "almost hunted purpose." And, with many others, I have gaped at Peter Brook's "A Midsummer Night's Dream," with its jugglers, acrobats and sci-fi fairies.

That production, the rage of New York in 1971, has sometimes been described as "epoch-making." A dozen not-so-welld imitations

Continued on page 9

Polanski, Setting It Straight

by Jordan Elgrably

PARIS — "Look at all these books, written by people who have never met me, who have never spoken to me, who are writing about me as though I weren't alive. It's shocking!" says Roman Polanski, clutching an armful of unauthorized biographies of himself. "I wrote my book because I couldn't see allowing them to go on publishing these approximations of my life."

Downstairs, in the basement of his Paris apartment, the filmmaker has two trunks filled with press clippings that he says he amassed during the year following his 1977 arrest on a Los Angeles charge of statutory rape of a 13-year-old girl. "Fortunately, I keep everything. By the way, everything in this book is really accurate: the dates, the details."

Lighting a cigarette to calm himself, Polanski, now 50 years old, discusses "Roman by Polanski" (just published by William Morrow in the United States and by Heinemann in England), the memoirs he spent two years composing with the help of Edward Behr, an old friend, and John Brownjohn, one of his screenwriters on the 1979 movie "Tess." He has already decided that he is not a writer — although he has written or co-written the scenarios for each of his 10 feature films — but he reminisces for weeks to the tape recorder.

"We've been friends for over 10 years," says Behr, European cultural editor for Newsweek. "Roman asked for editorial help in organizing the material for his book. Subsequently, we worked on tape and on location — in France, at the Lodz Film School, in Warsaw and in all the haunts he'd known as a child. We met countless numbers of his cronies and sat down together. It was an arduous and very useful process."

"He does have a phenomenal memory. I recall him making little sketches in a Warsaw hotel room, of the ghetto he'd never been able to go back to. As he drew, he tried to remember the streets, the windows, where a door had been blocked up, and so on. We went there a week later — I still had this one sketch — and his memory corresponded exactly. It was quite uncanny."

"I was part wordsmith and part editorial organizer, but 'Roman by Polanski' is his book," Behr insists. He says he will receive a percentage of the royalties.

"It's easy to remember things which are pleasant," Polanski says now. "The difficult periods one tends to chase out of one's mind." These include memories of his wife, the actress Sharon Tate, who was murdered by the Manson "family" in 1969. "I know when it came to Sharon, I thought I remembered everything, that it was all engraved in my memory, and then when I started talking about her, I realized there were all these holes, just general feelings which were very powerful — the atmosphere of the time, the mood, the state of mind I was in."

Polanski has been the subject of more media attention than most film directors. After years of virtual silence, he decided that a number of factors made this the time to tell his version of the story: the emergence of the Solidarity movement, which focused world attention on Poland's native Poland; his success onstage in Warsaw and Paris in Peter Shaffer's "Amadeus," and the publication of biographies about him that

he contends are largely travesties — at least a dozen in several languages. "It makes no difference when there is not a grain of truth in what they publish about me," he fumes. "It matters whether they can fight them or not, and whether they can sustain any damage. Truth is secondary."

Polanski's troubles with the press have not ended. Last month the British newspaper The Mail on Sunday, which had purchased rights to his memoirs, ran an excerpt under the headline, "The Fall of Roman's Empire." The second line — "My reputation has never been my strongest asset" — is nowhere to be found in the book, which was, Polanski charges, edited and changed by the newspaper.

"People now have a tendency to mix up reality with cinema," Polanski says, concluding that the newspaper altered his words because its editors feel he has no legal recourse in England, where he can be extradited to the United States on the charge of statutory rape.

"The grand jury indicted me on six counts: furnishing a controlled substance to a minor; committing a lewd or lascivious act; having unlawful sexual intercourse; perversion; sodomy and rape by use of drugs."

"Overnight I'd crossed the fine line between decent folks and scum. In all my many premonitions of disaster, one thought had never crossed my mind: that I should be sent to prison, my life and career ruined, for making love."

"The district attorney withdrew five of the six charges, leaving only one of 'unlawful sexual intercourse' — not necessarily a felony. I pleaded guilty." And then he fled the United States before sentencing.

Does he have any plans to return?

"I have no concrete plans, but I do have intentions. . . I do want to wind up my legal problems in the United States one way or the other, but I don't envisage ever living there again," Polanski replies. Does he believe the publication of his memoirs will have any effect on his case, outstanding in the Santa Monica Superior Court?

"No, I don't think anybody cares what the defendant writes about himself, and I don't think they should. I have great respect for the California legal system."

More than five years after fleeing American justice, Polanski remains unhappy about having stalemated his career "in the country that mattered most to me." Always the nomad, however, he says, "I don't consider myself French, yet it would be wrong to say that I consider myself a Pole. You are what you feel like being, and I think I'm above all a European."

He feels good in Paris. French press and public opinion are more interested in the public artist than the private man, less obsessed with Polanski's sex life — the French are, he feels, "far less puritan than the Americans." He has owned his Right Bank apartment for 10 years and holds French and Polish passports. A villa, equipped with swimming pool, will be built for him on the island of Ibiza, where he will be near the locale of his next film, "Pirates," to be shot in Tunisia this June.

After the hardships of making "Tess" and waiting for its commercial success, Polanski turned away from movie-making. Instead he wanted to be "put under the spell" of theater, where his career started when he was 14. Encouraged by the new freedoms in Poland after the 1980 Gdansk



Roman Polanski in Paris.

shipyard strike, he purchased the rights to "Amadeus" and took the play to Warsaw.

His incarnation of Mozart was so successful (Andrzej Wajda, who directed Polanski in three films before he emigrated from Poland 20 years earlier, says he acts even better than he directs) that he decided to direct and star in the play in Paris. "Amadeus" ran for a year and in 246 performances attracted about 200,000 theatergoers.

Why has the maker of such films as "Cul-de-Sac," "Rosemary's Baby," "The Tenant," "Macbeth," "Chinatown" and "Tess" been lured back to shoot "Pirates"?

"Well, I really feel like making a film for a young audience," he says. "It's exciting and it's funny and I expect to have a wonderful time making it. We're using the stereotypes and clichés of old pirate movies, and books such as 'Treasure Island,' in order to explore that whole mythology."

The diminutive Polanski bounds out of the room to receive a phone call. His coffee table is stacked with books and magazines in different languages, covering flying, photography, history, science, the human

body and, of course, theater, film. There are surrealistic paintings on his walls, an upright piano (Polanski has directed two operas, "Lulu" and "Rigoletto," at the Bavarian National Theater of Munich), a bulking sound system.

In the other room, Polanski is shouting through the telephone in Polish. The connection is obviously poor. Returning with an apology for the interruption, he says:

"That was Wanda calling from Cracow," he says, referring to his stepmother. "I've been trying to get through to her for weeks." Last year, while staying with him for a few months, Polanski's father was found to have cancer. He died in Paris and was taken back to Cracow for burial.

Polanski wrote that after Sharon Tate's death, he began to take on the "Judaic sense of guilt" of his father, so that whenever he was conscious of enjoying himself, he felt guilty. Has the spirit of laughter truly deserted him?

"Yes, I think so," he says. "I just don't experience the same sort of puppy innocence and joy I felt so freely before."

TRAVEL

Travels in the Animal Kingdom

by John Schultz

CHICAGO — In the past, animals were viewed with fear and respect — survival depended upon it. Cave drawings, mythology and the names of constellations indicate man's daily concern with animals.

Today, the automobile industry seduces its customers with animals' mystery and elegance: the highways are crowded with stampeding mustangs, prowling jaguars and soaring falcons. City children learn of animals in fables and fairy tales. From the family pet, it is on to the zoo and the circus.

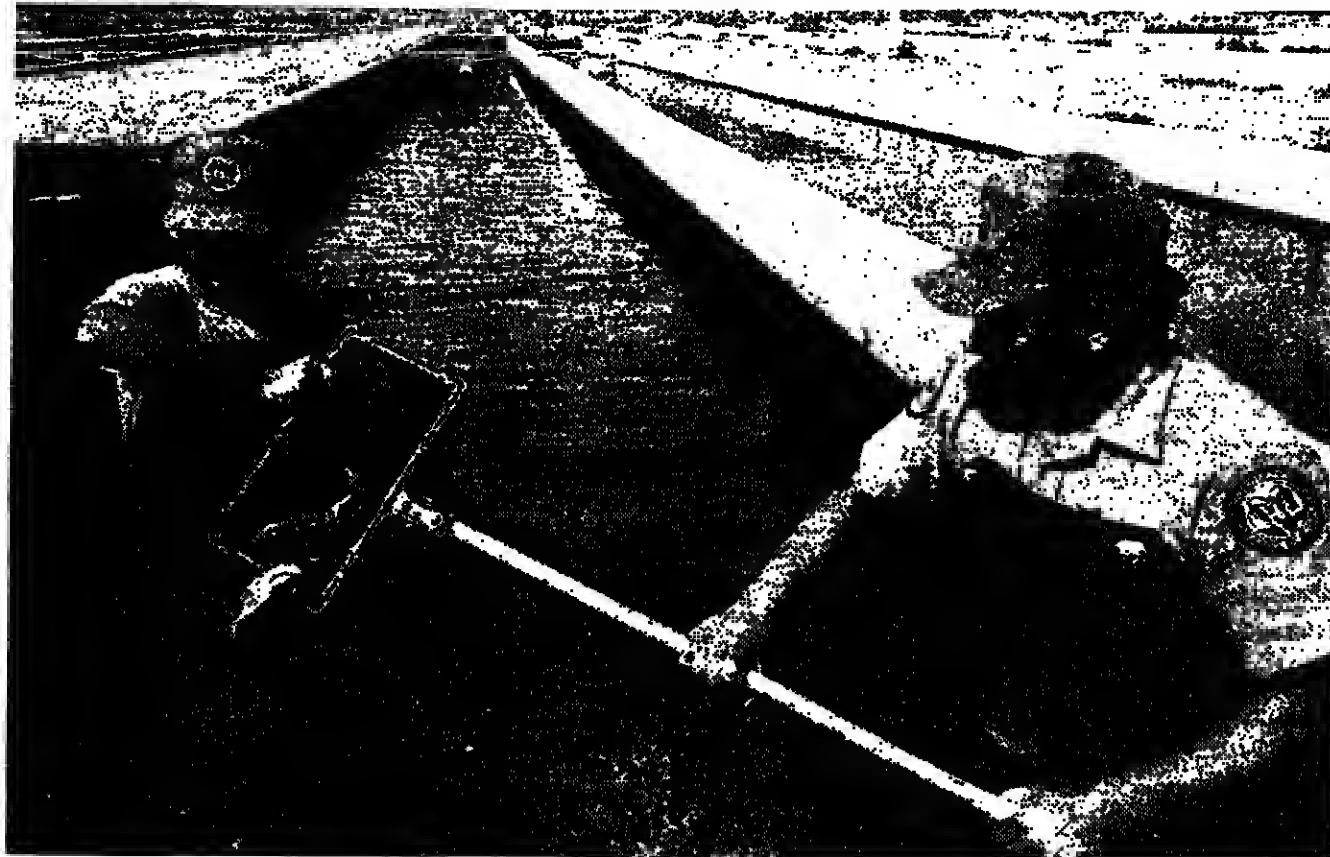
At the Lincoln Park Zoo in Chicago, creative landscaping and imaginative architecture add a new dimension to animal watching. In the polar bear quarters, visitors watch the bears' underwater ballet through four large portholes. One bear swims below the window, rises in front of it amid a stream of air bubbles, places its hind paws against the window and thrusts off, belly up. The crowd watches with delight as, over and over, the bear repeats this routine.

In agricultural communities, animals mean work. The summer's social event is the county and state fair, with its riding competitions, demolition derby and the whine of country music.

The Champaign County Fair, held in July at Urbana, Illinois, includes a rite of passage for the teenagers who will become the backbone of the U.S. farming industry.

In the livestock area, participants in the 4-H livestock competition show their heifers, pigs, goats and sheep. The farm youths, maneuvering their entries around the ring, are judged on the quality of their stock, their skill at animal handling and their responses to the judges' questions.

Then there are those who escape to the country to relax. The fisherman in Colorado



Photographs by John Schultz

with his creel full of trout can thank the Division of Wildlife for his catch. The Watson Lake Fish Rearing Unit near Fort Collins stocks 100,000 pounds of catchable-size fish in lakes

and reservoirs. No feed is given to the fish for several days before they leave the rearing unit. A fish with a full belly suffers from motion sickness while it is being transported to its

destination. Meanwhile, one of the Fort Collins workers goes to Utah to fish. "These trout are my children," he says. "It wouldn't feel right fishing here."



Defending Shakespeare

Continued from page 7

have at least proved it contagiously inventive. But America has its epoch-makers to remember, without having to rely on one British import. As long ago as 1936 there was Orson Welles's Haitian "Macbeth," with its voodoo witches, and later his "Julius Caesar," which came without ghost, without Octavius, but with Benito Mussolini. Four years before Brook's "Dream," there was Joseph Papp's famous "Hamlet," with Claudius a South American dictator, Ophelia a rock singer in a miniskirt, the prince killed by a member of the audience with a gun, and textual liberties galore.

And what of Andre Serban? No account of seminal tampering would be complete without mention of his "Trojan Women," with its chorus continually hiccupping Aztec monosyllables, its Cassandra dancing bare-breasted with torches and its Helen enduring atrocities never contemplated by Euripides.

As this suggests, Shakespeare has by no means been the sole obsession of hyper-inventive directors. In 1982 Richard Foreman set Moliere's "Don Juan" in a dreamlike madhouse, with a chorus of keening corpses, and the same year Peter Sellers played some distinctly odd tricks with Handel's pastoral "Orlando." The Kennedy Space Center and Mars turned out to be its locations, as war-torn Vietnam was for Sellers's version of Haydn's "Aradia."

But usually the object of imaginative attention is the Bard: an Edwardian "A Winter's Tale" from Robin Phillips in Canada, complete with frock-coated messengers returning from ancient Delphi by train; a Bismarckian "Hamlet" from Liviu Ciulei in Washington and, from the same director in Minneapolis, an Prospero in gold-rimmed glasses; another "Tempest," this time from Lee Breuer in Central Park, in which the villains became mafiosi, Caliban a punk and Trinculo a parody Mae West.

One could add to the evidence; but it is already a confusing enough mix of self-promoting nonsense and harmless fun, tendentious trickery and serious exploration, bitchy and (just conceivably) brilliant.

The problem is distinguishing each from each. One may say, for instance, that removing the burglar Billy Dumb from "Heartbreak House" is unjustified, because he allows other characters to display their traits and is himself the only working-class voice in an upscale debate; yet we accept more damaging cuts in "Hamlet" because modern taste finds the play too long.

And what of the coronation scene added by Sarah Caldwell to her "Macbeth" at Lincoln Center? What of speaking the "To be" speech directly to Ophelia, as Peter Cio's Hamlet recently did at Stratford, Connecticut? Here a clearer answer seems possible. The first business, though hardly necessary, emphasized the play's Christian context; the second was understandably regarded by its critics as forced and intrusive.

Then there's the question of costumes. There will always be something odd about smooth executives slipping daggers from their business suits and stabbing the boss, as happened in a Connecticut "Julius Caesar" recently, but we've come to accept such updating as a new theatrical convention, and sometimes even to like it.

The 19th-century setting Trevor Nunn gave "All's Well" made that difficult play more fun, more accessible: matters of class and honor became clearer, sharper, for being removed from the Elizabethan twilight to the world of our great-grandfathers. Brook's "Dream" forced us to reexamine our imaginations, and ask if there was any reason but tradition why a phantasm should be a camp thespian with nylon wings rather than a fugitive from Arnaud, Asimov or the circus at Madison Square Garden. Yet its big-top atmosphere did also deprive the play of the unease, the lust, even the horror to be found in it. And I well remember an inventively staged "Tempest" that ended as no more than a slim parable about colonialism, with Ariel as Prime Minister Kenyatta clutching his fly-whisk.

That search for relevance I mentioned, that hunger for surprise, often slants and distorts more than it forges. More often, however, the result is shrinkage. If a director transports a play to a different period, he risks emphasizing

those aspects of the play which that period is particularly fitted to illustrate, and so neglecting or omitting others of importance.

A cut, a piece of stage business, can obviously have a similarly distracting effect. Too often directors nowadays sacrifice complexity for the simple "interpretative line," ambiguity for "messages," true relevance for topicality, lasting human truths for transitory social ones, the play as a whole to part or parts of it. The real objection to a swinging '60s "Measure for Measure" or an ecological "As You Like It," with Jacques turned into Ralph Nader, is not what they do but what they do not do.

That is also the objection to Christopher Martin's stream-of-consciousness "Hamlet" at City Stage, with its jumps of time and concentration on the gravediggers. It is meant to take us inside the prince's reeling mind and focus on what the theater's publicity calls "the emotional fulcrum of the play, the death and burial of Ophelia."

But that isn't the play's fulcrum, only this production's. And "Hamlet" concerns rotten Denmark as well as its hero's perception of it. The production is well performed and, like others, might be rated an interesting experiment, justified because another director will doubtless arrive to give us something closer to Shakespeare himself. But that argument rings hollow in New York, where the best-known classics are performed too infrequently and the lesser ones scarcely ever.

It is a director necessary in classical production at all? That has sometimes seemed a good question. Well, a guiding hand is helpful, if only to achieve a minimal consistency and insure that Macbeth and Lady Macbeth aren't performing in two quite different plays.

The trouble is that many directors go on to make inessential choices and decisions, forgetting their primary task, which is surely to give their author as complete and vivid a showing as a sympathetic reading of his intentions will allow. That means staging him in all his variety and abundance, not selecting bits and pieces and packaging them in beguiling shapes.

As McKellen says in his one-man show, "The most reliable director of his plays is

Shakespeare himself." Some such motto should be emblazoned on every theater where great authors have been skillfully shovelled for public consumption.

Yet it is difficult to translate this obvious wisdom into unswerving principle. There are exceptions and, paradoxically enough, some of them appear to be the worst offenders. The curious thing is that if surgery goes so far as to create a completely new work of art out of the bones of the old, it is somehow less objectionable than modest mutilation.

No one could reasonably take exception to Verdi's "Otello" or, to take a smaller example, Joseph Papp's musical of "The Two Gentlemen of Verona." Nor should anyone be pointing angry fingers at what Brook and his collaborators have scrupulously rechristened "La Tragédie de Carmen," a title that confesses the chopping, the reshaping, the borrowing from Mérimée's original novella, and the other seeming savageries perpetrated on Bizet himself.

It could be claimed that this restores the voltage that so shocked Paris back in 1875. A director of the Opéra Comique resigned at the mere prospect of those "thieves, gypsies and cigarette-sellers" on his genteel stage; audiences, critics and even Bizet's librettists were appalled by the realism of the production itself. Celestine Galli-Marié, who created Carmen, was accused of "accentuating the unlovely aspects of this dangerous role."

It wasn't until the Viennese inflated the spectacle, interpolated ballet and replaced dialogue with recitative that the opera became the blander success most of us know today. Perhaps only by returning to the original, and then toughening it up, can a director make a less squeamish generation feel what these first spectators felt.

But that is a perilous line of reasoning, which could be used to justify many a grisly assault on our sensibilities. Safer to report the simple truth: that Brook's stark and terrible version of "Carmen" is a work of art in itself, and a marvelously fresh one. Whatever Shakespeare may be doing, Bizet is surely at peace in his grave.

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What's Doing In Arlberg

by James M. Markham

ARLBERG, Austria — The best thing about Lech and Zürs is that success has not gone to their heads. The two sister villages in the spectacular Arlberg range in western Austria have attracted their share of famous people. Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands has been going to the country-elegant Post hotel in the heart of Lech for two decades. King Hussein of Jordan and his American queen favor the opulent Zürserhof in tiny Zürs. The help there are still telling stories about how an aide to the Shah of Iran used to line them up at the end of a royal stay and pass out \$100 bills. Prince Charles and Princess Diana dropped in to Lech last winter.

Regal trade, in this day of thuggish bodyguards, can ruin a ski valley, and it is to the credit of the doughty and enterprising 1,250 year-round residents of Lech — Zürs closes for the summer — that they have concentrated on staying small, good and attentive.

This correspondent first went to Zürs in 1965 as an impoverished student, and happened to propose there to his future wife, leaving him with an indelible prejudice in favor of the valley. Returning years later, he was astonished to find how tiny Zürs or Lech had changed: no condo sprawl, no high rises. Lech's little 14th-century church still dominating the man-made horizon, dwarfed by God's work rising steeply on two sides.

Commoners have certain loyalty to the place, too, coming back year after year to the same hotels and guest houses, which run from understated elegance to rugged comfortable. The emphasis is on good, hard skiing, and the quality of it on the chalk-stone mountains is uncommonly high. There are subtle changes as the seasons turn, with daredevil, youngish skiers setting the tone in the weeks before Christmas.

At Christmas, a more prosperous, family clientele predominates, bringing along a number of older non-skiers who settle into the rustic lounges of the hotels, playing skat, a card game. In spring, when the skiing is truly glorious, there is a rush of Austrians and Swiss day skiers on the sun-bathed weekends, when you can tan and ski in a T-shirt. Careful, though: I was once snowed in at Easter.

The ski schools in the Arlberg are, arguably, the best in Europe, with a tradition reaching back to the venerable Hannes Schneider. The renowned Arlberg Ski Club was founded in 1901; the first ski class in Zürs was given in 1906, the first lift in Lech went up in 1939. The 300 multilingual instructors — in how many languages can you say "Bend your knees?" — are friendly. There are separate schools in Zürs, Lech and Oberlech, a car-free plateau high above Lech.

The 2,600-meter (8,500-foot) peaks that loom above the valley offer every kind of skiing, from steep Alpine trails to gentle beginner slopes. A sweeping ski circuit and a network of 69 lifts link Lech, Oberlech and Zürs. Arlberg veterans tend to come before the Christmas season — Lech and Zürs are jammed at Christmas because of school holidays — or just after.

A day ticket good for the Arlberg region in high season is 285 Austrian schillings (about \$14.50) for adults and 170 schillings for children under the age of 15. In low season, 260 schillings and 145 schillings for children. A week's pass is 1,530 schillings for adults in the high season, 880 schillings for children; low season, 1,330 schillings and 740 schillings. During most of the low season, the valley offers package deals running from Saturday to Saturday, including ski lift tickets, ski school and a room with bath and three meals a day. For adults: 6,830 to 14,710 schillings depending on accommodations; children under 15 sleeping with parents can get reductions between 25 and 50 percent.

The ski kindergarten, for ages 2 to 5, costs 120 schillings for a half day — morning or afternoon — or 170 schillings for a whole day. Lunch is 60 schillings. By the week, it's 900 schillings for six days, lunch extra. Ski school for 5- to 12-year-olds is 270 schillings a day for morning and afternoon sessions of two hours each.

There is almost guaranteed snow cover from the end of November to the end of April. The lifts run until April 29. High season rates apply to the periods Feb. 4-March 24, and April 14-29.

To deciding where to stay, you have to decide first between Zürs and Lech, even though you can ski between the two villages. Zürs is intimate, dedicated exclusively to skiing. Lying above the tree line, Zürs is for the hardy skier; it can be bitterly cold on windy days. Better protected, Lech is bigger and stronger on comforts and extras like four indoor tennis courts and two squash courts, which are hurried under a mound of grass, or snow, to preserve the sylvan setting. Tennis court rental runs from 200 to 260 schillings an hour; squash is 80 schillings for a half hour.

If you should select Lech over Zürs, you must then choose between "downtown" Lech and its "suburbs." Oberlech, Zug and Stubenbach. Oberlech is connected by cable car to downtown Lech; the cable cars run until 1 A.M., permitting you to enjoy the night life. At midday, particularly when the sun is shining, the big open restaurant terraces in Oberlech are a favorite meeting point for lunch. A quiet hamlet, Zug is tucked away a little over a mile (about 2 kilometers) from Lech down a fine cross-country track that runs along the valley floor; it can be reached by car, bus or horse-drawn sleigh. Stubenbach is on the northern fringes of Lech, a short bus hop away. Its accommodations are cheaper.

Once you have mastered the geography, you can pick your hotel. In Lech, Hubert Schwarzer, the helpful head of the tourist information bureau, has a computerized hotel register that can fit your budget to what's available. His telephone number is 21610; telex 05239122. His counterpart in Zürs is Bernd Kahr, whose telephone is 2245; telex 05239111. The area code for both towns is 5583. Even if you happen to arrive in Lech roomless — not a recommended tack during high season — Schwarzer has a place to stash your bags and skis while you look.

Up-market in Zürs is the ever-expanding Zürserhof, where a double — all hotel prices are given here for two people in a double room — will run you from 2,880 to 3,100 schillings at high season with three meals a day, at low season 2,320 to 2,560 schillings. The Zürserhof is not for the impoverished student; tel: 25130.

Down in the ordinary taxpayer's league in Zürs is the honey Edelweiss (tel: 2662), where in high season a double goes for 2,200 to 2,700 schillings with full pension; in low season, 1,920 to 2,300 schillings. To much the same category are the Lorinser (tel: 2254), which is 2,280 to 2,900 schillings in high season, full pension; low 1,980 to 2,440 schillings. The quaint Hotel Flexen (tel: 2243) is 1,600 to 2,100 schillings for a double in high season, with two meals a day; 1,420 to 1,900 schillings in low.

In Lech, the oohleest hotel is the Gasthof Post (tel: 2206). This truly fine institution is carefully watched over by the Moosbrugger family, which also runs one of the most delicate kitchens in the valley. Double room with two meals in high season is 2,200 to 4,500 schillings; in low season, with two meals, 1,900 to 3,800 schillings.

With its back to the slopes, the Hotel Almhof Schneider (tel: 2601) is also in Lech's four-star class; double with three meals is 2,280 to 4,900 schillings in high season; 1,960 to 3,900 schillings in low. It is next to the ski school meeting point. The four-star Hotel Arlberg (tel: 2134) has a spacious feel to it, and big rooms with grand views from their balconies. A double there with three meals is 2,060 to 3,790 schillings in high season; 1,900 to 3,420 schillings in low. The 50-bed Hotel Bergdorf (tel: 2635) rests on a hill a bit away from the center, and has a quiet, loyal clientele.

Double with three meals is 1,520 to 2,700 schillings in high season; 1,280 to 2,500 schillings in low. Choices fade off to a bewildering variety of three-star hotels, pensions or guest houses, which are really small hotels. There are also a limited number of housekeeping apartments, where you can cook your own meals. Lech's small-is-beautiful philosophy, however, has kept these apartments to a minimum. Most people stay in hotels and get fed. It would be somewhat unfair to single out a handful of these smaller institutions. Consult Schwarzer for your taste and needs. The prices run from 700 to 950 schillings a person with three meals in high season; in low, 500 to 800 schillings.

Deserving of mention in Oberlech is the four-star Hotel Montana (tel: 2460), where Guy Ortlieb, a transplanted Frenchman, has for 18 years been serving some of the best fish ever eaten on an Alp. "At 700 meters up, you can't just serve nouvelle cuisine," says Ortlieb of his hearty fare. "Our customers are very sporty and hungry." The Montana's wine cellar is also deservedly famous. The Montana has a huge terrace overlooking Lech. Double room is 1,990 to 2,600 schillings in high season with full pension; low, 1,540 to 2,180 schillings.

Eating in the Arlberg area has quite a bit to do with hotels. Over the years, the culinary level has picked up considerably, moving beyond the traditional fare of barley soup, dried beans and bacon. Many skiers ask their hotels to pack a box lunch to eat on the mountains, or drop in at one of the fast-wurst-and-beer lodges. Going "full pension" — three meals a day — will cut down your rooming for an evening meal.

On your way to the valley, should you pass through the Arlberg town of Bregenz, a stop at the Zoll restaurant (tel: 5574-31705) is worth it. Ernst Huber, the proprietor, gets his fish fresh daily from Lake Constance. Discriminating Swiss slip across the frontier for a meal. About 360 schillings a person.

In Zürs, the Lorinser (tel: 2254) has perhaps the best à la carte table, famous for its salad and pâté bar. About 360 schillings a person. In Lech, an old bus converted into a restaurant called Goldener Berg (tel: 2265) serves cheese fondue for about 230 schillings. In the haute-cuisine category, the Gasthof Post (tel: 2206) probably takes the lead, and is famous for its coffee and strudel. About 450 schillings a person. The Hotel Brunnhof (tel: 349) serves good lobster, salmon and guinea fowl. A la carte 450 schillings.

The closest international airport is at Zurich, a three-hour drive from the slopes. Buses called "The Arlberg express" leave Zurich's central train station Saturdays at 12:30 P.M. and 7 P.M. and Sundays at 12:30 P.M. and cost 350 schillings one way, 600 schillings round trip. (An Arlberg express train leaves Paris for Innsbruck — about the same distance to the east as Zurich is to the west — daily at 10:40 P.M. and arrives at 11:56 A.M. A one-way first-class ticket is about 2,500 schillings.)

From Paris, Zurich, Vienna and Munich, trains run to the lowland town of Langen, from which you can catch a bus or taxi up through the 1,784-meter-high Fleckenpass to Zürs and Lech. In summer, the valley is reachable from the north, but in the ski season Lech is the last, snowbound village on a narrow road, cut off from the north.

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Problems on Guam

AGANA, Guam — Warm weather and hospitality have made the Pacific island of Guam a tropical tourist center, but they have also been luring unwanted vagabonds from the mainland United States, authorities say.

Although the 30 to 40 vagrants living in the island's beach parks are pined and fed by the local Chamorro people, police and tourist officials are worried that the number will increase and damage the booming tourist industry.

"They are suddenly very conspicuous," says a police spokesman, Major Ben Munoz. "They walk up and down Marine Drive (Guam's main

highway), they show up means of support and they look like typical, modern vagabonds."

Warns the Guam Visitors Bureau spokesman, Norm Aguilar: "The negative effects of the street people could affect the number of Japanese tourists coming here. The problem here is they frequent establishments during normal business hours."

Guam receives about 300,000 Japanese tourists a year, and the industry is worth several million dollars to the local government in taxes and other benefits.

The Associated Press

BUSINESS BRIEFS

GE Is Believed to Have Won 70% of \$10-Billion Jet Engine Contract

FAIRFIELD, Connecticut (Reuters) — General Electric Co. said Thursday that it would make a major announcement Friday morning, industry observers believe GE will announce that it has won the bulk of a \$10-billion contract valued at \$10 billion.

Congressional sources said earlier that GE was the primary winner of the battle for the contract to build a new generation of engines for the F-16 fighter jets. The Pentagon is expected to make an announcement about the contract Friday afternoon.

The sources said that GE would receive 70 percent of the engine business and that Pratt & Whitney, a division of United Technologies Corp., would receive 30 percent.

Gulf + Western to Buy Esquire Inc.

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Gulf + Western Industries Inc. has agreed to buy Esquire Inc. for about \$181 million, Gulf + Western said Thursday. It said the agreement reduced the takeover price to \$23.50 a share from \$25 originally planned.

Gulf + Western owns about 2.8 million Esquire shares, 27 percent of the shares outstanding. It announced an agreement in principle Dec. 5 to acquire the remaining 7.7 million shares.

The conglomerate said the price to be received by shareholders of Esquire, which has interests in educational lighting and music, was reduced as a result of recent discussions between the two companies. It gave no further details.

Court Forbids Warner-Philips Deal

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — A Dutch court Thursday forbade a planned merger of the record companies of Warner Communications Inc. and NV Philips before 1990.

The court ruled in favor of Stregholts Publishers BV, which said the proposed merger ran counter to its agreements on cooperating in the music publishing field with Polygram, a joint venture of Philips and Siemens AG. The agreements expire in 1990.

If Polygram and merges with Warner's record division before then, Polygram will be fined 10 million guilders (\$3.17 million) plus 30,000 guilders a day, up to 30 million guilders. The court also barred Polygram from divesting itself of its music publishing interests before 1990 without Stregholts' approval. A Philips spokesman said Polygram would appeal.

Sumitomo Seeks French Dunlop Unit

KOBE, Japan (Reuters) — Sumitomo Rubber Industries Ltd., 40-percent-owned by Dunlop Holdings PLC, said Thursday that it was negotiating with the French government to buy Dunlop's French subsidiary, Dunlop SA, which declared bankruptcy late last year.

Sumitomo said the French government had asked it and several other foreign tiremakers to help revive Dunlop SA, which employed 5,500 people. Sumitomo declined to give details. The Japanese company agreed last year with Dunlop Holdings to buy Dunlop's tiremaking interests in Britain and West Germany.

Industry sources noted that if another company bought Dunlop SA, Dunlop-brand tires made by two different companies could appear on the market, which might affect Sumitomo's production and sales in Western Europe.

Canon Predicts Record '83 Earnings

TOKYO (Reuters) — Canon Inc. expects to report a record pretax operating profit of 31.5 billion yen (\$134.3 million) for 1983, up from an earlier estimated parent-company profit of 31 billion yen and the previous high of 28.48 billion, a year earlier, a company spokesman said Thursday.

He said the company also expected sales to rise to a record 368 billion yen from the previous peak of 306.52 billion yen a year earlier and the earlier estimate of 360 billion. The spokesman said the forecast was based on good sales of office equipment.

He said increased demand for intermediate-class cameras more than absorbed a fall in demand for single lens reflex cameras. The company will report a foreign exchange loss of 2.1 billion yen, against a 1.2-billion-yen loss in 1982, the spokesman said. Canon will pay a 12.50 yen dividend after 12 yen in 1982, he said.

Unemployment Rises In West Germany, U.K.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NUREMBERG — Unemployment increased 0.7 percent in West Germany and 0.2 percent in Britain in January, their governments reported Thursday.

The Federal Labor Office here said West German unemployment rose to 10.2 in January from 9.5 percent in December. It said 254 million persons were out of work in January, up from 235 million in December.

January unemployment in Germany equaled the postwar record of February 1983.

In London, the Employment Department said British adult unemployment, excluding students leaving school, rose a provisional 29,000 in January to 2,975,100 or 12.5 percent of the work force. The figures were seasonally adjusted.

In December, unemployment rose a revised 7,600 and amounted to 12.3 percent of the work force, the department said.

The unadjusted British jobless total, which includes students leaving school, rose 120,300 in January to 3,199,700 or 13.4 percent of the work force. In December it was 12.9 percent, the government said.

In Bonn, meanwhile, Economics Minister Otto Lambdorsoff said Thursday that West Germany's economy is expected to grow 2.5 percent in 1984 but that unemployment will probably remain at around 12.5 million.

At a news conference, he predicted that inflation would be 3 percent.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's cabinet endorsed the economic prognosis Wednesday. Mr. Lambdorsoff told reporters.

The estimated 2.5-percent growth in the gross national product was on the safe side, Mr. Lambdorsoff said.

He said the 1984 predictions were based on talks with labor and the assumption that the West German economy will not experience any great upheavals like introduction of a 35-hour week demanded by unions and rejected by industry.

"There will be further work-hour reductions in the federal republic... but the government stands by its opinion that introduction of the 35-hour week at the same pay now brings about overall economic risks which cannot be answered for," Mr. Lambdorsoff said.

(Reuters, AP)



Lee A. Iacocca

Chrysler Resumes Dividends

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — Chrysler Corp. declared a quarterly dividend Thursday of 15 cents a share — its first since the 10 cents a share it paid in the second quarter of 1979, when it was on the brink of collapse. The company said its 1983 earnings statement later this month would show record profits.

Chrysler's chairman, Lee A. Iacocca, said the automaker's board, meeting in New York, had decided to "reward the stockholders who have not received a dividend in nearly five years." The board also declared a dividend of 68.75 cents a share on preferred stock.

"With Chrysler's return to financial stability, it is the intention of the board of directors to maintain a prudent dividend policy. At the same time, the board will ensure that there is cash for the company's

future investment plans, which include an ambitious product-development program," Mr. Iacocca said in a statement.

At the end of 1983, Chrysler had 121.8 million shares of common stock outstanding. The dividend is payable April 16 to stockholders of record March 15. Preferred shares outstanding came to 9.9 million at the year's end and that dividend is payable March 15 to shareholders of record Feb. 15.

Chrysler was barred from issuing dividends while it owed money on the \$1.2 billion in federally guaranteed loans that kept the company afloat. The loans were paid back last summer, and Chrysler then paid \$116.9 million in preferred stock dividends.

Analysts had said before the board meeting that they expected

the initial common stock dividend to be 10 to 20 cents a share.

Peter Zaglio, auto analyst for Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb, said a common stock dividend in the first quarter would be "psychologically positive" for investors.

One analyst said the key issue on whether the directors would resume the dividends was "what kind of signal they want to send" to the investment community.

Chrysler marginally improved its market share for U.S.-made cars last year, and January sales reported so far have been sharply higher last year's.

The company said recently that it had virtually sold out its first six months' worth of production on its new line of mini-vans, about 100,000 vehicles. (AP, Reuters)

U.S. Retailers Post Moderate Gains for January

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Major U.S. retailers posted sales gains in January compared with a year earlier, but the increases announced Thursday were generally lower than the double-digit gains of recent months.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., the biggest U.S. retailer, said its January sales were up 9.1 percent to a record \$1.38 billion, excluding revenue from its new Canadian unit. It had \$1.26 billion in sales a year earlier.

The industry results were in the expected range, said Jeffrey Feiner, a retail specialist with the investment firm Merrill Lynch & Co. He said the "somewhat lower rates of gain than in the last several

months" resulted from a comparison with January a year ago, when retail sales were relatively strong, with the recession beginning to fade from consumers' minds.

He said modest increases in the months to come, rather than large gains, should help keep inflation in check.

Sears Roebuck's results did not include revenue from its Canadian unit, Simpson-Sears, which it acquired in July 1983. Including Simpson-Sears, the company's January sales totaled \$1.60 billion.

For the year ended Jan. 31, sales by Sears, excluding the Canadian operation, rose 10 percent, to \$22.19 billion; including Simpson-

Sears, sales rose 20.3 percent, to \$24.77 billion.

K mart Corp., No. 2 in the industry, said its January sales were \$1.06 billion, a 5.8-percent increase from its strong showing last year of \$1 billion. For the 12 months ended Jan. 31, K mart's total was \$18.60 billion, up 10.9 percent from \$16.77 billion.

The company said it expects sales in the first three months of its fiscal year to rise by more than 10 percent.

J.C. Penney Co. said its January store and catalog sales rose 16.5 percent to \$663 million from last year's \$569 million. For the year, sales were up 6.5 percent to \$11.03 billion from \$10.36 billion.

Penney said that excluding lines discontinued in the past year, including appliances and hardware, sales in January rose 18.9 percent over a year ago and were up 8.3 percent for the full year.

Among other major retailers there were these early reports:

• No. 10-ranked Allied Stores Corp. said January sales were up 8.4 percent to \$188.7 million. It said that considering only the stores that were operating a year ago, sales rose 5.1 percent. For the full year, sales were up 14.3 percent to \$3.68 billion. On a comparable-store basis, sales rose 11.4 percent.

• Carter Hawley Hale Stores Inc. said January sales were up 23.2 percent to \$233.3 million. For the year, the increase was 18.9 percent, to \$3.63 billion.

Big Changes Seen in U.S. Steel Industry by 1990

(Continued from Page 11)

tors: the foreign companies that undercut domestic prices and now provide about 22 percent of total steel shipments sold in the United States, and the mini-mills that provide another 25 to 30 percent and will continue to grow.

Mr. Barnett forecasts a sharp shrinkage of raw steel capacity among the large, integrated producers. In 1980, that capacity was about 138 million tons. Mr. Barnett sees it dropping to 105 million tons in 1985, to 91 million tons by 1990 and perhaps bottoming out at about 75 million tons by the year 2000.

At the same time, he expects capacity to grow for the mini-mills. In 1980, their capacity was 16 million tons. Mr. Barnett sees that expanding to 21 million tons by 1985, 26 million tons by 1990 and peaking at 37 million tons by the year 2000.

The number of workers employed by the major producers, meanwhile, will be cut by more than half, according to Mr. Barnett. The major companies reported that they had 396,000 employees in 1980. But Mr. Barnett says that number will drop to 316,000 in 1985, 257,000 in 1990 and hit a low of 185,000 by the end of 2000.

It is a trend that is winning friends in the labor movement. "We deplore this trend and have real concern for the jobs of workers of U.S. Steel and National Steel which might be affected by this acquisition," said Lynn Williams, the acting president of the United Steelworkers of America.

The Rev. William T. Hogan, an economist at Fordham University, is slightly more optimistic. He too predicts an industry decline in the coming decade. But he also believes that if the steel companies can put

together three profitable years in a row they could begin to add production capacity. He concedes, however, that even if a turnaround began soon, the long lead times needed for plant construction would mean that capacity is not likely to be increased until the 1990s.

Analysts differ on details, but they generally expect either more mergers or an increase in joint ventures among Bethlehem Steel Corp., Inland Steel Co. and Armco Inc., the remaining major companies.

Mr. Hogan noted, however, that there are now few obvious matches among the plants that those three now operate. He emphasized, though, that they could form "some joint ventures."

Bethlehem and Inland, for example, have recently formed a joint venture on research in the develop-

ment of galvanized steel, he said.

But Mr. Gold expects that a significant amount of this merger or joint-venture activity will also involve foreign companies, particularly the Canadians, Europeans and Japanese.

New Orleans Firm Plans Purchase of Cargo Ships

Reuters

NEW ORLEANS — Lykes Bros. Steamship Co. plans to buy four container ships from Hapag-Lloyd AG of West Germany for \$14.5 million, a company spokesman said Thursday.

Lykes, a privately held firm, also said it has contracted with shipyards in Britain, Japan and South Korea to build nine giant container ships at a total cost of \$440 million.

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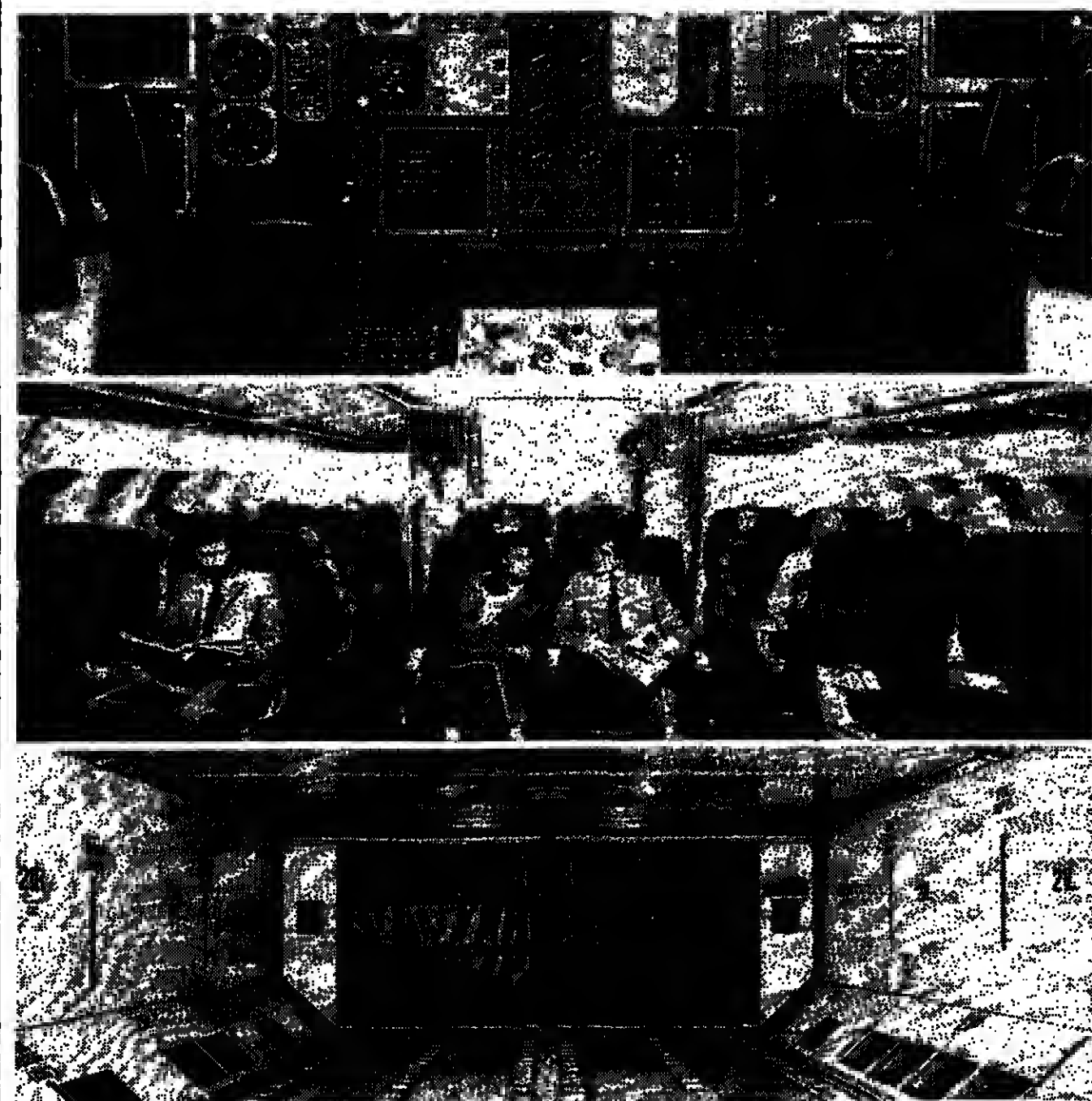
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هكذا من الاصل

SPORTS

Höflechner Easily Captures Downhill

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, Italy

— Helmut Höflechner won a place

on Austria's team for the Sarajevo

Winter Olympics with an emphatic

victory here Thursday in the final

men's World Cup ski downhill be-

fore the Games open next week.

Höflechner, racing first, swept

across the line in one minute 51.81

seconds, more than a second

ahead of Urs Räber of Switzer-

land, who finished in 1:53.03.

"I did everything right. I'm

amazed," said Höflechner, who re-

turned to competition last month

after being sidelined by a knee lig-

ament injury.

Höflechner had not placed well

since his only other World Cup

victory, in Lake Louise, Alberta,

last season. But he was the fastest

in practice Wednesday.

"I felt no pressure, I didn't need

to attack," he said of his No. 1

starting slot Thursday. "I had noth-

ing to lose and my run seemed just

about perfect."

Räber's teammate, Conrad

Cathomen, was third, just 0.01 sec-

onds behind, with Bill Johnson of

the United States fourth.

"He must have really smoked the

turns," Johnson said afterwards in

describing Höflechner's victory on

the Olympia Delle Tofane course,

which drops 858 meters over three

kilometers. "That's the only way

you can get such a big lead."

Peter Wirsberger of Austria

was fifth followed by Siegfried

Podborski of Canada.

Johnson, the first U.S. man ever

to win a Cup downhill after his

victory last month at Wengen,

Switzerland, said, "I'm ready for

Sarajevo. I'm confident because

I've had some good results over the

past several weeks."

But he was somewhat disap-

pointed with his result Thursday

over Cortina's relatively smooth

and undemanding layout. "I made

too many mistakes in the turns. I

was too aggressive, but it's still a

good result."

The downhill, the eighth of the

series, was a final test for several

countries prior to naming their

teams for the Olympic downhill.

Cathomen, second in the World

Cup downhill standings last

season, was awarded a place on the

Swiss team following his good

showing. He had said that he would

have quit competitive skiing if he

had failed to make the Olympic

squad.

"I'm particularly pleased with

this result as this course has a long

gliding section at the end and I

usually lose time in gliding," said

Cathomen, who joins Räber and

Peter Müller on the team. The

fourth skier will be either Franz

Heizner or Pirmin Zurbriggen.

Austrian officials said Höflechner

was one of the three certain starters

in the Olympic downhill, along

with veteran Franz Klammer and

Erwin Resch. The fourth Austrian

downhill will be picked between

Anton Steiner and defending world

champion Harti Weirather after

practice runs in Yugoslavia.

Other teams announcing their

lineups for the Olympic downhill

ski race were: Italy, Michael Mair,

Alberto Tomba and Danilo Sbard-

ellato, and Canada, Podborski

and Gary Abans, with Todd

Brooker the third member if he

recovers from injuries suffered in a

recent spill.

Thursday's results did not affect

the top of the overall standings in

the men's World Cup. Pirmin Zur-

briggen of Switzerland leads with

209 points.

But Räber, who has won two

downhills this season, moved to the

top of the downhill standings on 94

points — four ahead of displaced

leader Erwin Resch of Austria.

(Reuters, AP, UPI)

World Cup March Downhill

1. Helmut Höflechner, Austria, 1:51.81

2. Urs Räber, Switzerland, 1:53.03

3. Conrad Cathomen, Switzerland, 1:53.04

4. Bill Johnson, United States, 1:53.12

5. Peter Wirsberger, Austria, 1:53.23

6. Siegfried Podborski, Canada, 1:53.29

7. Harti Weirather, Austria, 1:53.72

8. Bruno Kernen, Switzerland, 1:53.78

9. Steven Lee, Australia, 1:53.84

10. Anton Steiner, Austria, 1:53.91

World Cup Standings

1. Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 209

2. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 148

3. Ingegerd Stenmark, Sweden, 154

4. Skelton, 125

5. Franz Klammer, Switzerland, and Marc Gir-

ardelli, Luxembourg, 123

7. Räber, 118

8. Erwin Resch, Austria, and Franz Gruber,

Austria, 90

10. Solon Kitzel, Yugoslavia, 87

March Downhill Standings

1. Räber, 94 points

2. Resch, 90

3. Franz Klammer, Austria, 79

4. Podborski, 74

5. Heizner, 66

6. Weirather, 58

7. Todd Brooker, Canada, 50

8. Skelton, 47

9. Wirsberger, 45

10. Cathomen, 43



Helmut Höflechner, fastest in practice, fastest in the race.

U.S. Said Not Likely To Grant to Moscow Full Games Request

By Kenneth Reich

Los Angeles Times Service

SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia — A

U.S. government administration

officials said today the U.S. gov-

ernment is not likely to approve the

full Soviet request for 25 Aeroflot

plane charters and a cruise ship to

transport its athletes and materials

to the Los Angeles Olympic Games

this summer.

The official, who asked not to be

identified, said that Wednesday the

Soviet Union would not get all it

wanted because its request goes well

beyond what other countries are

being allowed.

It is understood that, besides

asking permission to fly their own

team and officials into Los Ange-

les, the Soviet Union also is asking

to fly in other national teams.

The official said a final decision

would not be forthcoming for sev-

eral weeks because of a desire not

to undercut the deliberations

scheduled in Montreal later this

month by the International Civil

Aviation Organization. Among

other business, the aviation group

will consider censoring the Soviet

Union for the shooting down last

September of a South Korean jet-

liner.

The administration's position

apparently leaves Peter V. Ueber-

roth, the president of the Los Ange-

les Olympic Committee, and Los

Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley hav-

ing to adopt a somewhat ambig-

uous position toward the Soviet

Union when the two arrive in Sar-

ajevo this weekend for the Interna-

tional Olympic Committee meet-

ings in advance of the Winter

Olympics.

As in the past, they will be able

to say the United States will live up

to Olympic rules and welcome So-

viet athletes as all others. But they

apparently will have little to say to

Soviet officials who press for plain

answers to their travel requests.

A member of the Soviet delega-

tion to the meetings, meanwhile,

said here Wednesday that, al-

though the Soviet Union want ev-

erything it has requested, it

understand that the U.S. govern-

ment is not likely to go along.

"Our relations with the Los An-

geles Olympic Organizing Commit-

tee are very good," said the dele-

gation member, who asked not to be

quoted by name. "They are totally

correct, they respond to all our re-

quests."

"But the U.S. government is dif-

ferent," the Soviet delegate said.

■ Hockey Protest Expected

F. Don Miller, executive director

of the United States Olympic Com-

mittee, restated Wednesday that he

will protest the eligibility of three

members of the Canadian Olympic

hockey team but has agreed to meet

with Canadian officials Sunday to

discuss the dispute. The Associated

Press reported from Sarajevo.

At issue is the eligibility of goalie

Mario Gosselin and forwards Mark

Morrison and Dan Wood. Mor-

rison played nine games with the

New York Rangers of the National

Hockey League two seasons ago,

while Wood and Gosselin has each

signed with NHL clubs.

The Canadian Olympic Associa-

tion has contended the three are

eligible because they have played

less than 10 NHL games. The COA

and the International Ice Hockey

Federation accepted the ruling.

Miller said he agrees with the

definition, but not with the timing.

He said the IIHF agreed to it two

months after the U.S. team had

been selected.

Games Torch

Is Becoming

A Hot Issue

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia —

The International Olympic

Committee said Thursday that it

will not block plans to have the

Olympic torch relay across the

United States to Los

Angeles in a charity run for

youth groups that will cost

sponsors \$3,000 a kilometer.

The Greeks have complained

about commercialization of the

relay. Both the Greek govern-

ment and the mayor of Olym-

pia, where the torch is tradition-

ally lit and begins its journey to

the Olympic host city, have

threatened not to help light the

torch unless the Los Angeles

organizers drop the sponsor-

ship plans.

But Monique Berlioux, direc-

tor of the IOC, told a news

conference: "The Olympic

torch and the flame are the

property of the IOC, not of

Olympia. The mayor of Olym-

pia and the Greek Olympic

Committee are only the guard-

ians."

"We decide on the details of

the torch relay, and we had al-

ready approved Los Angeles'

plans last November."

The Los Angeles Olympics

Organizing Committee wants

10,000 kilometers of the flame's

19,000-kilometer relay through

the United States open to spon-

sorship with the funds going

toward building sports centers

for handicapped children.

(UPI, AP)

South African Quietly Outruns the World

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

LADYBRAND, South Africa — Leliehoek Plea-

sure Resort, set in a valley strewn with buge boulders,

is about as far from the world of big-name track and

field as could be imagined.

There are no armies of coaches, no specialty foods,

no sophisticated weights and pulleys. There is not

even a running track, let alone a gymnasium. If you

want to run, you run paths and tracks through the

pines, across lawns, or on ribbons of dirt road.

From its lawns and paddocks, the eye is led to the

abrupt craginess of the mountains of Lesotho, where

thunderbolts build like giant armies at the top, the

hottest and rainiest time of the summer. Children gambol

around the fenced-off swimming pool. Their parents

sit on the verandas of modest, rented bungalows,

sipping cool drinks.

Weaving through it, on the paths and tracks, is Zola

Budd, the world's fastest woman at 5,000 meters, a

wisp of a girl — 5 feet 2 1/2 inches and 83 pounds (158

meters and 37.6 kilos) — so small and slender that her

sturdiness is apparent only when she pounds through a

rigorous training regime.

Somewhere, the 17-year-old South African student

did not seem out of place, training with her high school

classmates from Bloemfontein, at this family resort.

The mantle of sudden celebrity does not fit easily on

these tiny shoulders. And there is no backing in the

limelight that has engulfed her since Jan. 5, when she

broke the world 5,000-meter record at Stellenbosch

with a time of 15 minutes 1.83 seconds.

That is perhaps just as well. Although she has

proved herself a distance runner of world class, faster

than Mary Decker of the United States, whose record

she broke, she may never have a chance to compete

against her peers from other countries. She is South

African and her country is an international pariah,

